

DERALS KILL ALL PRISONERS
...ing Man of Durango ...
...Landed at Galveston.

Unable to Effect Entry of Girls.
...Made Was Made in ...
...Looting Is Common and Everyone Suffer.

ATING A PEACH AS LOVE TEST
...HOW TO PICK HUSBAND.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] "If you want to know the character of the man you are about to marry, watch him eat a peach."

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WEBB DRAWS CHALK LINE.
Separates State Officials from Mere Employees.
Test Lies Not in the Job but in Pay Envelope.
Difference Between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

AT DESK WITH THE TITLES.
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] In response to a query made by State Controller Nye, it has been decided by Atty-Gen. Webb, that a State official is a person whose job and pay are specifically fixed by the Legislature, and a State employee otherwise.

DAUGHTER OF PROMINENT MINNESOTA DOCTOR CHARGES INFELICITY AGAINST ASSOCIATE OF WELL-KNOWN FINANCIER.
NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] William Hill Hunt, secretary and promoter of the \$500,000 Hanover Farm Company, of No. 33 Nassau street, of which Ex-Gov. Edward G. Stokes of New Jersey, and Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Shaw are directors, a banker with a varied career in the past ten years, was sued for divorce today by Mrs. Marcia Mitchell Hunt.

MISS HARTON'S TESTIMONY.
Miss Harton testified that on March 22, while in her father's bakery, she was called to the telephone and asked to visit the office of Charles S. Harris, an attorney.

DIODES' ACTIVITY.
Other questions brought out that Digs had subsequently tried to communicate with her but that she was angry when she realized the use to which she had been put, and that she refused to see him or have word with him.

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Attorneys for the defense were surprised at the sudden resting of the government's case and would not discuss their plans.

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Heat Wave.
Continued from First Page.
Sunday afternoon was the appointed time.

FRIGID EGG IN SUN.
From Alma, Kan., came a report vouched for by one of the city fathers, that a woman in a moment of desperation wishing to verify or kill forever the old story of trying an egg in the sun, had prepared a fresh laid one nicely in a skillet with butter and fried it to a 'T' on a stove before her door with only the sun for heat.

CORN CROP WILTS UNDER SUN'S RAYS.
In Omaha, the humidity was somewhat lessened by a breeze, but many outside points reported the presence of hot winds. For tonight the weather bureau predicted it would be "not quite so warm."

BRITISH STEAMER AGROUND.
NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 15.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] The British steamship Lord Ormond, bound from Galveston to Antwerp, is held aground in the new Newport News channel.

AMERICANS TAKE SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BULLION OUT OF PARRAL DISTRICT BY WAGON TRAIN.
EL PASO (Tex.), Aug. 15.—[Reports to the Mexican consulate here say that Federal Capt. Montoya, leading a small force of volunteers, defeated Constitutionalists at Hornos de Piedra, near Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, Tex., Thursday, taking four prisoners. Federal agents predict a general attack on the rebels at Ojinaga within a few days. The attacking force was sent from Chihuahua.

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MANN EXPOSES DENTAL PULL.
POINTS OUT WHERE FORGERS ARE HANDED IN POSITION.
Tooth Doctor of the President Gets Soft Naval Berth and So Does Townsman of Secretary Daniels and a Washingtonian, All in the Same Profession.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] To what extent may a dentist properly exercise his pull to get into the dental reserve corps of the navy? This is the question of political ethics which Republican Leader Mann of the House of Representatives wishes to submit to a former professor of political economy now occupying the White House.

LOS ANGELES AVIATOR WHO DIED OF POISON IN PARIS, BEQUEATHS ESTATE TO BOSTON MAN.
BOSTON (Mass.), Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The will of Agnes Firth MacDuff, the former Los Angeles aviator, who was graduated from a school of aviation there, was filed in Cambridge today. Miss MacDuff died of poison in Paris, taken, it is said, with suicidal intent, in June.

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You Must Realize
that a musical education will help your daughter in the years to come—today is the last day for these
Used Pianos
You'll be proud to own one of these exceptional instruments. Note the low prices:
\$150, \$200, \$225, \$250
Payments of \$5.66 and \$7 a Month
Don't think of buying a piano until you have seen these remarkable values. Let us show you these instruments today. Come with the Daughter, or the Son, who ought to have the piano right now.
Southern California Music Company
332-4 Broadway
STORIES AT RIVERSIDE - POPOMA - SAN DIEGO - SAN BERNARDINO

The Rebuilt Cadillac
Solves Your Problem of A High Grade Motor Car At A Low Price
THESE cars are completely overhauled and rebuilt in our shops and are sold with our guarantee—a guarantee that means something.
In purchasing a rebuilt Cadillac you protect yourself against inferior workmanship and material. You have a car that will not only give you long and reliable service, but for which you can always find a ready sale. Think it over.
Don Lee
Main and 12th Sts.
San Francisco, Sacramento, Fresno, Oakland, Pasadena.

The Best Food-Drink Lunch at Fountains
Horlicks Malted Milk
Insist Upon ORIGINAL HORLICK'S GENUINE
Avoid Imitations—Take No Substitutes
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. A quick lunch prepared in a minute.

Santa Fe
back East EXCURSIONS
many cities East and South
on sale certain days during Aug. and Sept.
Fast transcontinental trains through the most interesting part of the great southwest. Stopovers permitted for Grand Canyon and Petrified Forest.
Would be glad to make up your itinerary and arrange details of trip for you—
Telephone Santa Fe City Office any time day or night for information.
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Prices
\$18 and \$20 Suits, \$15.75.
\$22½, \$25, \$27½ Suits, \$19.75.
\$30 and \$32½ Suits, \$21.75.
\$35 and \$37½ Suits, \$25.75.
\$40 Suits, \$27.50.
—One odd lot, \$10.00 each.
221 South Spring Bldg., at Sixth
—"The Store with a Conscience"

The Times Free Information Bureau

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THE TIMES FREE INFORMATION BUREAU is for the accommodation of the public. It is a service to the community and is not a commercial enterprise. It is a service to the community and is not a commercial enterprise. It is a service to the community and is not a commercial enterprise.

Resorts.

WILMINGTON TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Line	Ship	Days	Time	Days	Time	Days	Time
1	Wilmington	Mon	8:00am	Wed	8:00am	Fri	8:00am
2	Wilmington	Tue	8:00am	Thu	8:00am	Sat	8:00am
3	Wilmington	Wed	8:00am	Fri	8:00am	Sun	8:00am
4	Wilmington	Thu	8:00am	Sat	8:00am	Mon	8:00am
5	Wilmington	Fri	8:00am	Sun	8:00am	Tue	8:00am
6	Wilmington	Sat	8:00am	Mon	8:00am	Wed	8:00am
7	Wilmington	Sun	8:00am	Tue	8:00am	Thu	8:00am
8	Wilmington	Mon	8:00am	Wed	8:00am	Fri	8:00am
9	Wilmington	Tue	8:00am	Thu	8:00am	Sat	8:00am
10	Wilmington	Wed	8:00am	Fri	8:00am	Sun	8:00am



New Arlington Hotel

Santa Barbara, California

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HONOR PILGRIMS IN BRITISH CITY.

Ambassador Page Officiates at Unveiling Ceremony.

Says Colonists Sought God Rather Than Wealth.

Descendants of Mayflower Ancestors Are Present.

(BY CABLE AND A. F. TO THE TIMES.)
SOUTHAMPTON (Eng.) Aug. 15.—A momentous celebration of the tercentenary of the departure of the Pilgrims from Southampton for America, was unveiled today by Walter Hines Page, the United States Ambassador. It is a column erected on the site of the pier from which they embarked on the Mayflower.

SULZER NIPPED GLYNN SCHEME.

Enmity Dates from Veto of Hydro-Electric Bill.

Lieutenant-Governor Defied Tammany in Senate.

Says Executive Is Champion Liar of All Ages.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Martin H. Glynn, who has demanded that Gov. Sulzer vacate the New York Governorship pending impeachment proceedings, is in many respects quite the opposite of the man whom he expects to succeed in the executive chambers. Glynn is a small man, with twinkling eyes, a good-natured face, and a goodly sense of humor. While he lacks the physical attributes of a giant, he is well-endowed with intelligence and ability.

Doors Guarded.

Continued from First Page.

The Governor has made to the statement that Mrs. Sulzer had used some of his campaign contributions without his knowledge, to invest in stocks.

"It's too bad," agreed Col. Simons. "Yes," replied the Governor, "I feel like punching the nose of the scoundrel who brought her into it."

To another friend the Governor said: "I can fight my own battles for myself. It was wrong to bring a woman into the case. I wish there was some way we could keep her name out from now on. She is very ill and I was up with her nearly all night."

Mr. Sulzer looked gaunt and hollow-eyed when he walked into the Capitol grounds this forenoon. The strain of a night of waiting on his wife seemed to have told heavily on him.

Mrs. Sulzer is still in a precarious condition, reads a bulletin issued from her bed at 3:30 p.m. Her temperature is 102 and pulse 115. She continues partially delirious.

GLYNN'S ULTIMATUM.
Text of His Demand for the Executive Offices and the Reply of Gov. Sulzer.

(BY A. F. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
ALBANY (N. Y.) Aug. 15.—[Formal demand for the surrender of the executive chamber and offices, the privy seal, and all books, papers, records and documents relating to the executive department, was made on Gov. William Sulzer this afternoon by Lieut.-Gov. Martin H. Glynn.

Gov. Sulzer refused to comply with the demand.

Included in Sulzer's refusal, according to D. Cady Herick, chief of his counsel, is a proposal that Glynn and Sulzer prepare an agreed statement of the facts in the controversy and submit them to the courts to determine who is Governor.

GLYNN'S ULTIMATUM.
Mr. Glynn's letter is addressed to Mr. Sulzer simply as "Hon. William Sulzer, Albany, N. Y." and is signed by Mr. Glynn as acting Governor and reads as follows:

"In the performance of the duty which has devolved on me by Article IV, Section 6 of the constitution, I officially demand that you deliver and surrender to me as acting Governor, during the period of your constitutional disability to act as Governor, the use, possession and occupancy of the executive chamber and offices; and that you likewise deliver and surrender to me the executive privy seal of the State of New York, and all books, papers, records and documents in said chamber or office, or elsewhere, in your charge, possession or custody, relating to or pertaining to the executive department. The bearer hereof is authorized to receive your answer to this communication.

"Respectfully,
[Signed] MARTIN H. GLYNN, Lieutenant-Governor."

SULZER'S REPLY.
Gov. Sulzer's reply was given promptly to Mr. Glynn's messenger. It was addressed to "Hon. Martin H. Glynn, Lieutenant-Governor," and said:

"Sir: Yours of August 15, demanding that I deliver and surrender to you as acting Governor, the use, possession and occupancy of the executive chamber and offices, and that I likewise deliver and surrender to you the executive privy seal of the State of New York and also all books, papers, records and documents in said chamber or office, or elsewhere, in my charge, possession or custody, relating to or pertaining to the executive department, received.

"In response thereto, I decline to recognize you as acting Governor of the State, and decline to deliver to you the use, possession and occupancy of the executive chamber and offices, or in any way comply with the demands and requests in your letter.

"I shall continue to exercise and discharge the constitutional duties of the Governor of the State of New York; first, among other reasons, because I am advised that the Assembly at its present extraordinary session possessed and possesses no power or authority to prefer articles of impeachment, and, secondly, because the Lieutenant-Governor of the State is not authorized to act as Governor in the case of the impeachment of the Governor, unless such impeachment is sustained.

"For the purpose of preventing any unnecessary struggle, I suggest that you and I agree on a method of submitting the question to the courts for their decision, and for that purpose, that extraordinary sessions of the courts be forthwith called in order that a speedy determination may be had.

"Respectfully,
[Signed] WILLIAM SULZER, Governor."

Council for Glynn later made an appointment to confer with counsel for Sulzer.

Fielder Ham Taken Sides.
TRENTON (N. J.) Aug. 15.—[By A. P. Day Wire.] I developed today that an error was made last night in the announcement that Gov. Fielder Ham, New Jersey had recognized Lieut.-Gov. Glynn as Governor of New Jersey.

TO CREATE FEDERAL JUDGE.
Day For Consideration of Los Angeles Bill Soon to Be Set Aside by Congress.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Representative John C. Flanagan, chairman of the sub-committee of the judiciary committee of the House, having in charge the bill to create another Federal judgeship in Los Angeles, told Congressman Stephens today he would now set a day for taking up consideration of the bill.

"This," said Stephens, "insures consideration of this measure before the end of this month."

WITSON NAMES HIS EX-ADVISER.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Col. Thomas H. Blinn, of Burlington, N. H., paroled aide to President Wilson when Governor of New Jersey, has been selected for Minister to Portugal. His nomination will go to the Senate soon. Brand Whitlock of Toledo, O., is slated for a diplomatic post, probably Belgium.

LOS ANGELES WATER AT YOUR SERVICE.
At all times. Phone Main 666.

Los Angeles Water Co.

HOTEL DARBY
West Adams—at Grand

Los Angeles Water Co. is the Water Table Office located in the Water Table Office and has a large staff of experienced engineers and a large staff of experienced engineers.

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NERVY ELLIOTT PUFFS CIGARETTES.

Tells Lobby Cigarettes Were Paid for by Him.

Hints "Don't Ship to Me" Cigarettes.

Testifies With and Without Cigarettes.

BY A. F. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Nervy Elliott, a member of the Association of American Lawyers, who has been doing some of the most notable work in the House of Representatives, today testified before the House Judiciary Committee that he had received \$10,000 from the tobacco industry to puff cigarettes.

"I received \$10,000 from the tobacco industry to puff cigarettes," he testified. "I received \$10,000 from the tobacco industry to puff cigarettes."

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NERVY EX-PAGE
PUFFS CIGARETTES

Tells Lobby Committee
Was Paid by Mullhall

Hints "Dough" Was
Shipped to McDermott

Testifies With Intent
and Brazen Nonsense

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The lobby work of the Association of Manufacturers, done from the inside of the House, was today exposed by J. H. McDermott, a member of the House, in a speech before the committee on the House of Representatives. McDermott, who is a member of the House of Representatives, said that he had been paid by Mullhall, a member of the House, to lobby for the Association of Manufacturers. He said that he had been paid \$10,000 for this purpose. McDermott also said that he had been paid by Mullhall to lobby for the Association of Manufacturers in the House of Representatives. He said that he had been paid \$10,000 for this purpose. McDermott also said that he had been paid by Mullhall to lobby for the Association of Manufacturers in the House of Representatives. He said that he had been paid \$10,000 for this purpose.

MOTOR CAR DEALERS ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY

- ANDERSON JACKRABBIT — Leon T. Anderson Co., 151 West Pico St. Main 7034, Home 10167.
- BURK — HOWARD AUTO CO. — Tenth and Olive Sts. Home 60009, Main 5045.
- FRANKLIN AND R. & L. ELECTRIC — R. C. Hamlin, 1040-1044 S. Flower. M. 7877, Home 60249.
- FORESTONE — COLUMBUS ELECTRIC — Cal. Automobile Co., 1250-1260 W. 7th. Wilshire 788; 33018.
- HOWARD SIX — FAIGE — LIP-PARD-STEWART, Thomas Howard Car Co. of Cal., 1250-1260 W. 7th.
- HUDSON — Hudson Sales Co. — Phones, Main 678; Home A4734, 1118 S. Olive St.
- IMPERIAL — Agency, 1019 S. Olive. A. C. Nason, Manager. Phone: A1067; Bldg. 297.
- JACKSON — Chas. H. Thompson, 114-44 S. Olive St. P6390, Bldg. 197.
- KISSELKAR — Pacific KisselKor — 2000 Broadway St. Distributors to California, Arizona and Nevada.
- MITCHELL — Greer-Robbins Co. — Tenth and Flower Sts. Bldg. 518, A1187.
- NATIONAL — National Motor Car Co., 1314 S. Flower St. Main 5347, 6033.
- OAKLAND CARS, STANDARD TRUCKS — Hawley King & Co., 107-21 S. Olive St.
- OLDSMOBILE — Oldsmobile Co., 220 South Olive, Main 3130, 7707.
- OVERLAND — J. W. Leavitt & Co., 121 South Olive St. Main 4831, 6037.
- REARD AND R. & L. ELECTRICS — California Motor Co. Tenth and Olive Sts. Main 6090; 60495.
- ROSE-ARROW — W. E. Bush, 170-171 S. Grand Ave. Home 6047, Main 2257.
- ROSE-HARTFORD — Wm. R. Ruess, Corner Tenth and Olive Streets. Main 729, Home 60172.
- WINTER — Premier Motor Car Co., 117 South Olive St. Main 679, 7008.
- WYAL — Big Four Automobile Co., 101-40 S. Olive St. Home F2533, Bldg. Bldg. 952.
- WYLER and MERCER — Simplex and Mercer Pacific Coast Agency, 107 S. Olive St. A4547, M. 7363.
- WYLLIE — Walter M. Brown Co., 412-414 West Pico St. Home 25003, Main 7063.
- UNIVERSAL TRUCK — Eastern Motor Co., 825-827 South Olive. Main 2945.
- WALKER and WARREN — Renton Motor Car Co., 1230 S. Main St. Main 1008, Home 10799.
- WINTON — W. D. Howard Motor Car Co., 1230 South Flower Street. Bldg. 418, Home F3609.

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The LOS ANGELES Times

CHANCE FOR A BASEBALL WAR.

Coast League Magnates Can't See New Law.

Taking Maggert from Angels Is Unjust.

Seals May Lose Catcher Charley Schmidt.

[BY DESK VIRE TO THE TIMES.]
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] San Francisco baseball magnates are up in arms and threatening to make trouble if the latest law passed by the National Commission is carried through. This law, which was put over in the last few days, provides that major league clubs having options on minor ball players may claim the players on August 15 for immediate delivery. This is the date on which in the past major leagues had to exercise their options. Failing to do so, the entire team on which they had an option was thrown open to draft. HOWARD EXCITED.
Del Howard learned only yesterday that a club having an option had the privilege of claiming the player for immediate delivery. He did not believe it at first but when shown a press report telling of Comiskey exercising his option on Earl Maggert of the Angels this morning with instructions that Maggert report at once to the local manager went up in arms immediately. Frank Ish, president of the club, Harry Walton, secretary, and Howard, held a short conference in regard to the matter and insisted they would not stand for any such procedure, though there seems no way they can avoid it without declaring a baseball war.

RULE UNJUST.
The injustice of the new ruling is apparent. Maggert is the leading batter of the Pacific Coast League, and has been almost the entire season. He is a tower of strength to the Los Angeles club in more ways than his batting.

His withdrawal from the team at this stage of the race would practically rob the Angels of all chance they have of winning the flag. There is no one whom the Los Angeles team could get to fill in for Maggert. If Maggert goes back to the Sox he probably will be kept on the bench for the greater part of the balance of the season. The big league race has only a little more than a month and a half to run. The Coast Leaguers continue for nearly three months.

SEALS MAY LOSE.
No option has yet been exercised on the San Francisco club, though Comiskey of the White Sox may claim any player on the team he desires as a result of the deal that brought Schaller to the Seals recently.

It has been generally supposed that Walter Schmidt, catcher, would be claimed under the option, but Howard would make no further comment except that Schmidt was not the man claimed. If Schmidt had been the man the injustice of the ruling would be further emphasized. It is generally agreed that he is about one of the best catchers in the league. Without his services for the balance of the season the Seals would have absolutely no chance of finishing in better than last place.

HOWARD'S STAND.
In commenting on the new law,

Howard had the following to say: "The claiming of a player from a Coast League club at this stage of our race under the optional agreement is the greatest injustice I ever heard of in baseball. "Don't think for a minute that we are going to stand for it. If necessary we will go to the bat on this proposition. We are not going ahead and spending a lot of money to bolster up our club and then have the White Sox or any other team come along and take one of our best men from us. "Why, we have a contract in the office signed by Comiskey to the effect that he may take any player he chooses from us, but that the player does not report until the end of the season. "I don't care what laws they choose to set back there and pass—they can't get away with that. It is an injustice and we can't afford to stand for that. "I suppose they figure to take our man and have him sit on the bench for the balance of the season while we could be making good use of him. No, I can't see it that way and it doesn't go."

A Silver Service for Capt. Dillon.



Mayor Rose making the presentation To the chief of the Angels before the game yesterday. Hen Berry is holding the silver service.

CUBS BUY HARD-HITTING GARDNER.

[BY DESK VIRE TO THE TIMES.]
CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Pete Allison, heavy hitting outfielder of the Cadillac in the Michigan State League, today became the property of the Chicago Cubs, through outright purchase. The Cub owner is said to have paid a good price for this promising outer gardener. Allison is a left-hand hitter and one of his principal assets is said to be speed, although he has made a reputation in his circuit for hitting the ball often and timely. He is batting for an average of nearly .350 and the scout who dug him up thinks he will make a .300 batter in the big leagues.

L. A. HIGH RUGGER OFF.
Otis Booth, who last year played breakaway in the football team of the hill-toppers, left yesterday for the University of California.

Scotty Montieth, To whom the riot act has been read by Uncle Tom McCarey.

MALLISTER NOT RETIRED.

MAY MEET PETROSKY IN RETURN MATCH.

Brother Al McAllister Has a Date for Conference With Coffroth and the Match Will Probably Be Held Sept. 8—May Only Be One September Match at San Francisco.

[BY DESK VIRE TO THE TIMES.]
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Bob McAllister is considering climbing through the ropes again. His announced retirement was evidently wrong, for his brother, Manager Al, has a date with Promoter Coffroth and a return match with Sailor Petrofsky for September 8, which will be talked over. Al McAllister and Coffroth had a chat today and there seemed to be a tendency on the part of Manager Al to let his brother break back into the game. Coffroth is taking an interest in the middleweight and has mapped out some definite plans for a division that has been practically neglected since Stanley Ketchell met with an untimely end.

The promoter's other plans for September seem to have gone astray, and unless matters straighten themselves inside of a day or two, Coffroth will stage only one bout in September and that on Admission Day. The time is growing short to think of a card for Labor Day.

TAILOR-MADE GUNS.

Intention by Singer Measures the Marksmen as for Suit of Clothes. Enabling Perfect Fitting Weapons. [BY DESK VIRE TO THE TIMES.] Perfect fitting guns are assured to marksmen through the agency of an invention just perfected by Joseph Singer, and for which he is procuring letters patent. This long-sought boon is now an actuality to sportsmen, and is likely to prove of the greatest importance to the armorer of the future. The inventor, who has always found difficulty in procuring weapons suited to their physical proportions. No method heretofore known has availed to insure a satisfactory piece in return for a mail order, no matter how carefully the purchaser and manufacturer have considered the order. Disappointments have been more frequent than delights, on receipt of new guns. Singer, who is well known as gunsmith and marksmen, has constructed an adjustable gunstock which can be quickly fitted to any man or woman, determining absolutely the exact length of stock, amount of drop, pitch of butt plate, and height of comb suited to the individual. Scope of measurements vary from twelve to sixteen inches in length, and from one to six inches in drop, and proportionately in other particulars. No specifications are made until the purchaser, after repeatedly swinging the gun to shoulder and sight, says: "That is just right." Thus new guns may be safely ordered, or new stocks for arms otherwise satisfactory.

COMISKEY WILL PERMIT MAGGERT TO STAY HERE.

CHEER UP! The Los Angeles baseball team has been saved from impending oblation.

President Comiskey yesterday changed his attitude in the Maggert matter, and that player will be allowed to remain with the club until the end of the season.

Comiskey Thursday exercised his option on Maggert, and wired Berry that the latter would be required to report at once. Berry replied that he had not intentionally entered into any agreement that would result in Maggert being taken away from the club at this time, and pointed out that it would practically ruin the Angels.

Comiskey, as much as he needs a heavy-hitting outfielder, yesterday proved himself a thorough sportsman by consenting to leave Maggert with the Los Angeles club and taking his chances with the draft. If Maggert is not drafted, Comiskey will recall him at the end of the season.

Comiskey also failed to exercise his option on Johnson yesterday, and that player is now the property of the Los Angeles club.

Whoops, My Dear.

ANGELS CELEBRATE DILLON DAY BY BEATING WOLVES.

Seraphic Band Pounce on Frank Arellanes for Two Runs in the Sixth and Finish Matters Up With Three More in the Eighth—Cap Plays a Swell Game at First.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS.

"DILLON DAY," an event named after Frank Dillon, the Niodemus of Coast League managers, and celebrated with much eclat yesterday, was, to quote Ned Perkins, a conspicuous occasion. "Pop" was considerably honored. Seven thousand and five fans willingly paid for the privilege of doing so. (Box office count.) He was loaded down with a lot of high-priced junk in the shape of a silver set, garnished with a geranium horseshoe and came down near getting killed. Hen Berry topped this off by giving him a check, the same not only being good, but of quite some dimension.

Dillon, just to prove that two score years and a slight thinning on the thatch are no handicap to a well-ordered athlete, even though he be handed down from the pueblo days, lived over the past at first base again, and demonstrated that the light of batting ability still in the fifth. This hit was the first effective blow of the game, and started something that culminated in a victory for the Angels. Los Angeles experienced its first satisfaction of the series, 5 to 0.

THE PARADE.

The show started with a procession of joy conveyances, containing a number of notables and several "near ones," which passed with some pomp

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BEAVERS WIN FOUR STRAIGHT.

Cap Rodgers Brings Derrick Home in Ninth.

Gene Krapp Comes Out Ahead in Exciting Duel.

Tenth Straight Victory on Home Grounds.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
PORTLAND, (Os.) Aug. 15.—(Continued from page 1.) By the score of 3 to 1, Midget Gene Krapp was a brilliant, exciting duel from Portland today. The beautiful part of the demonstration was that the McClellan boys waited until the ninth inning to turn the trick.

After coming out a couple of hits, Krapp ended the ninth by dropping a double-headed titan longer over first base. By great heading he beat Coy's throw to second. Rodgers and Deane had just faced in the tying run a couple of frames before, but Rodgers is captain of the Beavers. Naturally, the captain has to something better than back peddle. Bill faced the situation with the heart of a Sultan.

He pitched down the barrel at one of Krapp's curve balls and sent it hurtling into center field, whistling and bounding beyond Rodgers' outstretched arms. Rodgers' throw came with the winning run and 4000 fans roared the entire. Tension relaxed for the first time in this long strenuous battle.

Portland had won the fourth straight from the Cubs, ten straight at home for they took a clean sweep of the last series before venturing on their last road trip. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Beavers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	10	1
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Beavers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	10	1
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Beavers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	10	1
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Beavers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	10	1
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Beavers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	10	1
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

ANDER AND BUDIE ARCADE IN CLOSE FINISH.

Wonderful Race Won by Budie Arcade After Three Hair-Raising Turns—Guns Were First Heat by a Nose—Margie Hat Taken 2:15 Pace—All Races Good.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
DETROIT, Aug. 15.—A world's record for three heats in a trotting race was established today at the close of the Grand Circuit meet of the State Fair grounds, when F. G. Jones of Memphis drove Budie Arcade to victory in the free-for-all with Axel, Green up, controlling every inch of the way. The time for the three heats was 2:04 1/2, 2:04 1/2, 2:04 1/2. Axel winning the first heat and Budie Arcade the last two.

The former record was made in Syracuse two years ago when Billy Buck defeated Spanish Queen in 2:04 1/2, 2:04 1/2, 2:04 1/2. Spanish Queen winning the first heat.

Margie Hat, winner of the Board of Commerce stake on the opening day, captured the 2:15 pace this afternoon and Lillian Arnold won the 2:15 trot.

There was keen rivalry between Axel and Jones in the free-for-all. Jones came both Axel and Budie Arcade. Friends of the two drivers had had a controversy as to who would take the prize. Jones took the Arcade mare in front in each heat and the last two kept her in that position all the way around. In the first one, however, Green made a beautiful drive in the stretch and was not by a neck. Cascade never was a real contender.

Buck, Axel and Budie Arcade were beautiful. There was never the suspicion of a slip, each animal moving with precision and smoothness of a perfect machine.

In winning the 2:15 trot with Lillian Arnold, Goss repeated his performance of M. and M. day.

THEY'RE TRAINING HEAVY.
Joe Lerry is winding up his training stall for Joe Rivers. He intends to open his campaign for pinks to get his charge fit for the battle of his career. About the time will train Rivers' stable hand will be faster of the man, as well as the back chain. Paul Valle his valet; Ed Carter, chief sparring partner; Jimmy Lester, assistant, while a couple of more sparring partners are yet to be selected.

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PHILLIES TAKE ELEVEN INNINGS TO BEAT REDS.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Philadelphia made a clean sweep of the series of three games with Cincinnati by winning today, the score being 2 to 1 in eleven innings.

The home team scored the winning tally on infield singles by Lobert and Mues. Cravath being hit by a pitched ball and a drive to the left-center field by Loderus, which would certainly have been good for extra bases, but which, under the rules, netted the batsman only a single.

Johnson, the Indian twirler, who was missing from Cincinnati's camp for two days, returned today and took Manager Fisher's lead in a pitched attack of illness while visiting friends. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phillies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	1
Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

IF PITCHER DROPS BALL IT'S NO BALK.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—President Johnson of the American League has notified all his umpires that no balk shall be charged to a pitcher when he, while in the act of pitching, accidentally drops the ball. Mr. Johnson's latest ruling keeps the ball in play, the umpire on a balk the pitcher to recover the ball and play on a balk runner.

A recent ruling by President Lynch of the National League, the pitcher is charged with a balk if he drops the ball while in the act of pitching.

The new ruling in the American League is a compromise of the old rule in the league, which made a balk runner hold his base and that put into force in the older league.

Never before was so much adhesion to the rule on a single runner. Just how these intrepid parties managed to get on the programme is something of a mystery. However, it is darkly hinted that they paid well for the purpose.

Many were shaking on the chin strap. Mandel and De Gray were respectable seconds, with not more than a toe ball between them. Berry tossed considerably in the past. Henry claims that he was "pocketed," and therefore maintains that he has nothing of which to be ashamed.

Many of Henry's friends fear that Henry not only was "pocketed," but that he was shamed, not having been visible to the naked eye since the race started.

The distance was announced as fifty yards, and the time as 5 to 6 seconds. There is no disputing the time, a couple of thoroughly honest citizens having held the Waterbury, but measurements taken since the race began indicate that there was some cheating. Forty yards is the exact distance covered in the heavy-weight event.

In the summary throwing, Stark won with two shots to the bulls eye in three attempts, with Ryan a good second.

In the hunt-and-run-to-first, Howard and Kenworthy tied at 2 to 3 seconds. This accomplished an individual feat between them and their showed a slight slowing down, taking at 2 to 3 seconds. Kenworthy was a little of a second behind. The record to 1 to 1.

In the relay race, twice around the bases, the Los Angeles quartet composed of Moore, Page, Ellis and Mager, named out Clarence Munnell, Kinella and Kenworthy. The time was 14 to 1 seconds, with Sacramento a bare fifth of a second in the rear.

Members of the Los Angeles Cricket Club will have a practice game at Vineland today and the following Sunday in order to get in shape for their match with the Diags on August 21. Winfield will be pitched at 1:30 o'clock and slumps withdrawn at 2 p.m.

A number of new players have joined the club and these will be brought out for first eleven places. It is anticipated that the cricketers will play every Sunday at Vineland until the end of December, when the games will be transferred to Exposition Park, on the new pitch, which the Playground Committee have promised to lay down for the local club.

DEER LANDED YESTERDAY.
The first deer of the season, a 110-pound buck, was landed at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning near the summit of Mt. Wilson, by Squire Aldridge of Pasadena. With the assistance of O. W. Swanson, Mr. Aldridge got his prize into the city.

Dr. D. G. Trumbull and Frank Rush report bagging a six-point, 110-pound buck on Dr. Swanson's

Abandons Contest.

(Continued from First Page.)

and the minimum gravity allowed are as follows:

Oil is to be transported only in lots of 100,000 barrels or over according to the regulations which the Standard Oil Company will be approved. Rate schedules and regulations have been sent to the various stations, and the company is already willing to accept oil for transportation through its pipe lines.

THE REGULATIONS.

The regulations under which the Standard is willing to accept oil are:

(1.) It will receive crude petroleum at points shown above in lots of not less than 100,000 barrels of the same kind and gravity, all of which shall be considered for delivery to the same delivery point.

(2.) Crude petroleum containing quantities in excess of 0.5 per cent of water, or more than 0.5 per cent of sediment, will not be received for transportation.

(3.) All such crude petroleum will be accepted for transportation only on condition that it shall be subject to such changes in kind and gravity as may result from the mixture of other crude petroleum with other crude petroleum in the pipe lines or tanks of this company.

(4.) It will charge transportation on net oil received and deliver an equal quantity of net oil, less 3 per cent, to cover transportation losses.

(5.) It will charge transportation of one-fourth of cent (1/4 of 1c) per barrel per day commencing twenty-four hours after the receipt of the oil at the delivery point.

(6.) Crude petroleum has been stored longer than ten days, and unless taken by the shipper upon the expiration of that time it will be sold for transportation, storage and other charges.

(7.) It will not be liable for any loss of crude petroleum caused by the act of God, the public enemy, or other cause beyond the control of the company, or for loss from causes beyond the control of the company, or for loss from causes beyond the control of the company, or for loss from causes beyond the control of the company.

(8.) Crude petroleum will only be accepted for transportation when free from all liens and charges, and all charges on account of transportation and storage of crude petroleum will be a lien against the crude petroleum until paid.

(9.) Crude petroleum will not be received for transportation on Sundays or legal holidays.

CORPORATION'S ATTITUDE.

The choice of the announcement of the Standard rates, however, lies not in their amount to be charged by the company for transportation of oil, nor in the fact that the Standard is willing to accept oil as a common carrier. Such action is evidence of the changed attitude of the corporation toward the public. Opinions have been freely expressed that the Standard would fight such legislation.

When the Standard was before the last Legislature, the principal opponents of the measure declared that they were fighting it because they feared that the Standard would be able to evade its provisions. When the act was passed and signed, all the pipe line companies, including the Standard, agreed to carry the law.

Owing to the successful fight made by the Standard Oil Company, one of the former subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, against inter-State legislation of similar character, producers of this State have felt that the Standard would be able to evade its provisions. When the act was passed and signed, all the pipe line companies, including the Standard, agreed to carry the law.

When Congress passed a law declaring inter-State pipe lines to be common carriers and placing them under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Standard Oil and Gas Company, which owns an inter-State pipe line from the Kansas fields, carried the law before the Commerce Court, which body declared it unconstitutional. The court held that pipe lines were private property, and in such case naturally being a right of private property, they could not be forced to become common carriers.

CASE IS PENDING.

The case is now pending on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States.

With this precedent to be met, the abandonment of the small producer over the carrying situation was only natural. Whether his joy will be justified by the workings of the act cannot be foretold, but the benefits accruing to him are not clear. Oil at tide-water is no more valuable than oil in the fields, save for the transportation costs, and it is but little more valuable. The unfortunate condition in the oil fields is not due to the Standard or to any other corporation, but in the overproduction of petroleum. Producers have been operating without profit for years, but that has not prevented them from continuing drilling and exploring.

Until sufficient markets can be found to dispose of the State's production, the real improvement in the situation is possible. The Standard, Union, Associated and Shell companies with the only interests with sufficient capital and organization to find those markets, and it is to them that the producer must look.

OLD DEAD STILL IN AIR.

FINAL AGREEMENT PENDING.

SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It was stated positively today that the General Petroleum Company and the Independent Oil Producers' Agency have not reached a final agreement over the entrance of the former into the organization. No meeting was held Thursday with regard to such action and none will be held before the early part of next week. It is now almost a month since negotiations were first commenced by the General Petroleum to enter the agency, but the many points under consideration have not all been settled.

MISSIONARY SLAIN IN TURKEY.

The Rev. Charles V. Hotchkiss, a missionary, was slain in a town in Asiatic Division.

(BY CABLE AND A. P. TO THE TIMES.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A telegram reporting that the Rev. Charles V. Hotchkiss, a missionary, had been shot and killed at Samsat, a small village eighty miles east of Sivas, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 435 miles from Constantinople.

Noteworthy Features

of the new steel

Pacific Limited

No Extra Fare.

Has all new all-steel cars with interiors devised for greatest comfort.

Berths that are real beds.

Dining car service that keeps the appetite and satisfies it.

Early morning departure from Los Angeles (9:00 a. m.)—only morning arrival in Union Depot, Chicago (9:15 a. m., third day), making direct connections with trains for all points East.

Salt Lake Route—Union Pacific

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"RIGHT IN THE SMOKE OF THE FACTORIES"

CIRCLE THE GREAT HARBOR

SUNDAY FOR 25 CENTS

NEARLY A HUNDRED MILES BY LAND AND SEA

Complimentary Noon Luncheon at Harbor Industrial Tract

Do you realize that fully nine-tenths of the practical industrial property at the Harbor is in the hands of organized capital or investors, and is off the market forever, so far as the individual investor is concerned?

Do you realize that the territory embraced in the Harbor District is the fastest developing property on the entire Coast today, outside of the heart of Los Angeles' shopping district?

Do you realize that the opening of the Panama Canal, which will mean the very flood-tide of values throughout the whole Harbor District, is only a few weeks distant?

Do you realize that the impetus that will be given to practical harbor properties, and to those favorably situated for harbor industrial purposes, is destined to make great profits for those who invest in time?

This Sunday Excursion Tells the Whole Story

As Interesting as a Moving Picture

SPECIAL CARS will leave Gate 4, Pacific Electric Station, corner Sixth and Main street, at 9:45 sharp on Sunday morning. Adult persons, seriously interested in the Harbor and its investment opportunities, will find this excursion a liberal education and a trip well worth \$2 for only 25 cents. Reservation should be made at once, as the accommodations are limited to the cars and boats obtainable.

Harbor Industrial lots \$350 and upward, at 10 per cent. cash and \$10 a month, bring this investment within the reach of the small investor, the individual operator and the wage earner. It is one of those fleeting opportunities that once past will never return to Harbor Industrial Tract, where the trend of values must be ever upward.

OFFICE OPEN UNTIL 9 SATURDAY EVENING.

If You Cannot Call, Telephone Your Reservations.

Campbell & Bentley

Selling Agents, C. F. W. Palmer Syndicate, Owner.

820-821 Story Building, Corner Sixth and Broadway.

Phone: Home 60521 Main 7468

Superb Routes of Travel.

Steamships.

GO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SERVICE ON SEAS.

GOVERNOR, Carrying 314 passengers.

PRESIDENT, Carrying 167 passengers.

SAILING THURSDAYS.

San Francisco Seattle or Tacoma.

\$8.35 1st class; \$7.35 2nd class; \$6.35 3rd class.

STEAMSHIP "QUEEN" carrying 233 passengers.

SAILING SUNDAYS.

San Francisco Seattle or Tacoma.

\$8.35 1st class; \$7.35 2nd class; \$6.35 3rd class.

Through tickets to all points in United States and Canada via the Pacific Coast.

Steamships every Wednesday and Saturday morning, \$2.50 one way; \$4.50 round trip.

FURST OF SERVICE. LARGEST MODERN STEAMERS.

Ticket Office, 145 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

Steamships.

\$8.35 to SAN FRANCISCO.

IN 18 HOURS.

on the

Yale or Harvard

Every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday.

Yale or Harvard will sail Monday, Aug. 18, instead of Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Sails for San Diego every Thursday and Saturday.

Pacific Navigation Co.

111 South Spring St., Los Angeles.

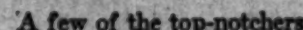
AMERICAN LINE.

Plymouth—Charleston—Baltimore—St. Paul—New York—Philadelphia—Boston—St. Louis—Chicago—New Orleans—Galveston—San Francisco—Seattle—Tacoma—Portland—Vancouver—Seattle—Tacoma—Portland—Vancouver—Seattle

Greetings.

*Two Days' Sight Seeing on
the Programme.*

Also Ask About Excursion Fares
To Eastern Cities.



29. Adeline Buttion, No. 553 Ninth
30. Virgil Lewis, No. 4301 La Salle
31. Freda Thomas, No. 249 North
32. George Hirsch, No. 5856 Bonanza

street, Colton.....	3,100
avenue.....	2,350
Fremono avenue.....	1,800
ilo avenue.....	1,525

requisites for outdoor effects and posing in the open air, and the world-famous model, Signor Antonio Corsi, is engaged exclusively by this institution. Corsi has posed for such artists in sculpture and painting as John S. Sargent, R.A.; Edwin Abbey, R.A.;

Cure for Rheumatism
Disorders of the system
avoided by the use of
Tablets. Many very
have been effected by the
—[Advertisement]

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TO LET—

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IMPERIAL VALLEY

[illegible]

WIFE BLAMES
THIRD PERSON

Charges Silhouette Dress
With Immorality

Husband Fined for Following
Fashion's Fash

Twinkling Shadow Led
Him to Police Station

A married man in Los Angeles
is accused of the crime of wearing
a shadow shirt around his neck
and a shadow tie around his waist
on Saturday night. He was arrested
by the police and taken to the station.

At Fifth and Main streets, the
husband of Mrs. E. J. Smith, who
lives at No. 514 Central avenue,
was arrested by the police on Saturday
night. He was wearing a shadow
shirt and a shadow tie, which
were the cause of his arrest.

When Mrs. E. J. Smith learned
that her husband was arrested
on Saturday night, she was
very angry. She said that her
husband was a very good man
and that she did not know why
he was arrested.

She said that her husband
was a very good man and that
she did not know why he was
arrested. She said that her
husband was a very good man
and that she did not know why
he was arrested.

As he looked, he walked. He
was a very good man and that
she did not know why he was
arrested. She said that her
husband was a very good man
and that she did not know why
he was arrested.

Up Main street, over to
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The Times

LOS ANGELES SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1913.

N. B. Blackstone Co.

Today and until Sept. 1st, our store closes Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

New Chiffon Waists \$5.75

Some of the most original Waist ideas seen in many seasons will get first showing this Saturday morning.

One style the entire bodice is accented plaited; the bodice is of shadow lace with a new jabot effect, the long sleeves are finished with lace to match. Navy and Copenhagen blue and black. \$5.75.

Another model of Chiffon shows the bodice of fine mesh set in groups. The white lace front has a Beau Bateau or full edged with the merest suggestion of black; the sleeves are long, collar high. \$5.75.

Then there are others of Chiffon, some with a touch of bright colored embroidery, others decorated in various novel ways, at prices from \$7.50 to \$15.00.

White Hose for All Shoes

Good dressers wear White Stockings now-a-days with black shoes as well as with white.

SILK HOSE AT \$1.00 PAIR

Of especial importance is this line of White Silk Stockings. Good to look upon, good to wear and particularly good for money. Lisle garter top, sole and toe. \$1.00.

HANDSOME SILK VESTS \$1.65

Julian Silk Vests in white, pink or light blue; a most stylish garment at the price. All sizes, \$1.65 each.

Sale of Pretty Neckwear

Fine Collars of net or lawn with lace or embroidery silk or embroidered medallions; a host of smartly pretty and fashionable styles.

50c and 50c values, 25c, 45c and \$1.00 values 50c.

Kayser Gloves for Summer

Glove wearers finger tips are guaranteed to outwear other parts of the glove.

16-button lengths, black, white and colors, at \$1.25 and \$1.75 a pair.

Two-clasp length of same at 50c and \$1.00.

318-320-322 SOUTH BROADWAY

DEATH COMES WHILE CANFIELD IS JOKING.

Pioneer of the Oil Fields Passes Away Suddenly at Home.

Multi-millionaire Philanthropist Had Romantic Career of Successes and Reverses, and an Indomitable Spirit That Won—Dug First Well Here With Pick and Shovel—School for Girls Provided For.

CHARLES ADELBERT CANFIELD, multi-millionaire oil man, extensive land owner and philanthropist, died suddenly at 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 503 South Alvarado street, aged 65 years. Death came as he was seated in his room, surrounded by members of his household, with whom he was joking about the nonsensical happenings of the day. Suddenly he pressed his hand to his heart, his eyes closed, and he was at rest. Death was probably due to hardening of the arteries.

The body was removed immediately to the Reeser mortuary for embalming, then taken back to the residence. The funeral services will probably be conducted at the house toward the end of the coming week, the exact date being dependent on the arrival of Mrs. Caspar Whitney of New York, a daughter, who was notified of her father's death shortly after it occurred, and replied that she would start West immediately.

Besides Mrs. Whitney, the dead oil magnate leaves three daughters—Mrs. J. M. Danziger, Mrs. R. M. Spaulding, Miss Helen Canfield and Miss Dorothy Canfield, adopted daughter.



C. A. Canfield, the oil magnate, who died at his home in this city yesterday.

ter, and one son, Charles O. Canfield, all of this city. With the exception of Miss Helen Canfield, who is in Nevada, and Mrs. Whitney, all were in the city at the time of their father's death. Canfield also leaves three brothers—N. O. Canfield, who divides his time between this city and Taft, and George and Milton Canfield of Chico.

Close friends of Canfield, including his partner, Edward I. Doherty, with whom he was more intimately associated in a business way than with any other person, estimates the value of his estate at \$10,000,000, with a possibility that it will run \$25,000,000. This includes holdings in the \$60,000,000 Mexican Petroleum Company for Delaware, and the \$30,000,000 California Petroleum Company, both of which he was an organizer; holdings in sixteen oil and allied companies; banks in this city, Redlands and San Diego, and extensive land and other interests.

That all possible contingencies had been provided against by the wealthy oil man, including provisions for the building of a school for 300 girls in the oil fields, at Montebello, a project on which his thoughts had been for two years past, and which he intended to endow with a large sum of money, was the assertion yesterday of Jacob M. Danziger, a son-in-law, and other members of the family.

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SUFFRAGIST OUT ON BONDS.

Aggs Complaint Against Her Should Have Been Civil Action in Dispute Over Payments.

Mrs. Imogene W. Huey, secretary of the Woman's Democratic League, against whom a grand larceny complaint was issued Thursday at the instance of Mrs. Minnie G. Feller, a former employee, furnished \$1000 bonds in Justice Revere's court yesterday afternoon.

The magistrate fixed the preliminary examination for 10 a.m. Wednesday. Mrs. Huey's bondsmen are W. L. Graham and Alice Mitchell, both men of wealth.

Mrs. Huey told the officers that she will be able to show her innocence of wrongdoing at the preliminary examination. She declares all the transactions between her and Mrs. Feller transpired months ago and that she believes the criminal complaint was sought in order to make her settle on the terms proposed by Mrs. Feller—to pay \$125. She says she only owes \$25, which amount she has tendered Mrs. Feller.

YELLOW ASTER CRAPE DRAPED.

Discoverer of Famous Mine Dies Suddenly Here.

Millionaire Is Stricken at Westlake Hospital.

Thirty Million Dollars in Ore His Monument.

Charles A. Burcham, discoverer of the famous Yellow Aster mine and vice-president of the company of the same name, died suddenly yesterday morning at the Westlake Hospital of a disease of the heart, which, although so menacing as to keep the patient from his office in the Coulter building for several weeks, gave little indication of so speedy and fatal a termination.

Burcham was one of the best-known mining operators in the West, and his judgment upon a prospect had become the last word for thousands of investors. The story of the discovery of the Yellow Aster reads like a romance.

In the spring of 1895 Burcham, accompanied by John Singleton and Fred M. Moore, started his prospecting trip into Kern county, with the expectation of remaining on the desert for some time. On April 18, after days of wandering, the party came suddenly upon free gold in paying quantities at the foot of some low hills, and further up discovered the wonderful quartz deposits of the Yellow Aster.

Jubilant, the party returned to Randburg and organized the company which remains a close Los Angeles corporation. Over 2,000,000 tons of ore averaging 12 per cent have been taken from the Yellow Aster, and about 8,000,000 tons already blocked out remain to be mined and milled.

In 1897 Burcham was married to Dr. Rose La Monte, who is now secretary of the Yellow Aster Company, and a woman of remarkable business acumen. She has been in charge of the Los Angeles office while her husband spent much of his time at the mine. He was also an officer in several of the company's subsidiaries, which are all in the Southwest, and not confined to mines, and his real estate holdings in Los Angeles and elsewhere are large and important.

Burcham was a native son, born in Vallejo, November 6, 1859. He was reared in the northern part of the State, and his first business enterprise was at San Bernardino in the stock and cattle-raising business.

Edited the widow, who lives on Mt. Washington, he leaves one brother, Albert, of San Bernardino. He was a member of the Jonathan and California clubs, an Elk and Odd Fellow, and was widely known and respected in commercial and mining circles.

Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon in the chapel of the Rosedale crematory. The honorary pallbearers are: R. F. Zembro, J. R. Rogers, George Pickrell, Edward W. Dieter, Charles H. Moore, Ward Chapman, A. L. Drew, J. D. Kewen and Albert Amick.

LETTER CARRIERS COMING.

One hundred Colorado letter carriers, enroute to the San Francisco convention with a brass band, are due here at 10 o'clock the morning of the 37th inst., over the Santa Fe. The boys in gray are to pass one day here.

GOOD SAMARITAN AT HAND.

Mrs. Charles Wellington Rand Rates Shipping Train from Breaking Mental Bonds.

To protect her from mental wreckage, Mrs. Leah Delmon, confessed slayer of her husband, Lewis Delmon, on July 27 at No. 511 North Main street, was transferred from the city jail to the California Hospital, assumed by Mrs. Charles Wellington Rand, a society woman, and John Curtin, an attorney.

Mrs. Rand has been interested in the welfare of Mrs. Delmon since the killing of the husband. Being a regular caller at the woman's ward, where the homicide was a nervous, disturbed inmate, she noticed the gradual dissolution of her mental powers, due to the restraint and worry.

Upon Mrs. Rand's appeal, District Attorney Frederick consented to let the woman be taken to the hospital, where Mrs. Rand will pay all expenses and will commit Mrs. Delmon to the care of the best specialists in the city.

RESTAURANT MAN PASSES.

Henry W. Mackman, well known in local restaurant circles, died Thursday night at his home, No. 1204 South Olive street, of pneumonia. He was 46 years old and for some years had been the proprietor of the Arrowhead restaurant on West First street, and of an establishment in San Pedro. He leaves a widow, a brother, Robert, and a sister, Blanche, all of this city.

Funeral services will be conducted at the undertaking establishment of Willmet and Jones at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Interment will be at Rosedale.

SALARY ORDINANCE REFERENDUM.

FIVE NEW INDICTMENTS ALL AGAINST ONE MAN.

THE GRAND jury returned five indictments yesterday afternoon against F. C. Wallace, the man delegated by J. S. McKnight to the charge of the circulation of the Earl Haynes-Norton referendum petition against the county salary ordinance.

The man was not in custody at the adjournment of court, but will probably be taken before Presiding Judge McCord today and given opportunity to furnish \$5000 bail, the amount fixed for the other five circulators, now in jail.

The grand jury investigation will continue, declares Capt. Fredericks, until every possible bit of evidence is brought to the attention of the grand jury. This is the wish of the grand jurors, who have asked that wide publicity be given to their efforts to clear up the circumstances surrounding what has been designated as the most disgraceful document ever assembled and offered a public officer.

The five indictments returned yesterday afternoon make twenty true bills found thus far against six different individuals. Wallace is considered equal in importance to A. B. Maple, union labor boss, who had charge of the referendum petition among the labor unions, where it is said skilled penmen forged the names of hundreds of signatures of prominent business men.

There is some doubt whether the six indicted men will all be in court today. Inasmuch as there are no preliminary examinations where in-

FOR AMERICAN TROOPS ON IMPERIAL BORDER.

THE people of Imperial Valley want United States troops stationed on the border to protect their water system, and they have the assurance of Senator Works that he will present the matter to the Secretary of War and urge that the protection asked for be provided.

The Senator held a conference yesterday with representatives from the valley, including ex-Judge Haines, counsel for the irrigation district; directors of the district and presidents of several of the mutual water companies. Haines explained the situation to the Senator, showing that the 30,000 inhabitants of Imperial Valley depend for water for all uses, wholly upon a canal that passes through Mexican territory, and that the supply could be cut off by destruction of a wooden gate that is on the Mexican side.

The Mexican government has kept a military guard over the gates at Shary's heading to prevent molestation by insurgents or bandits, and American troops have been stationed at Calexico from time to time, but at present there is only a small guard of rurales on the Mexican side, and there have been no American troops on the border between San Diego and the Colorado River for many months.

Recently the Mexican officials at Mexicali have seemed apprehensive of trouble, possibly as a consequence of their efforts to drive the disorderly element out of the town, and Americans have been warned that no protection can be guaranteed to them.

Military rule is in force in Mexicali and no crossing of the line is permitted after dark. The inference is that the officials have information of a disquieting nature and fear a recurrence of the trouble of two years ago. The valley settlers think it would be conducive to safety if the small Mexican guard along the canal were supplemented by a force on the American side. There is no other part of the border, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, where so much damage to American interests could be done in a few hours, or even months, by malicious or excited raiders, and there is no other stretch of boundary line so unprotected.

Senator Works assured the valley delegates that he appreciates the situation clearly and that he would exert himself to the utmost to induce the

TO PRESERVE THE SITE OF PICO'S SURRENDER.

TO PRESERVE the historic spot where Commandante Andres Pico of the Mexican army surrendered to Gen. Fremont on January 13, 1847, and thus ended the war which made Southern California a portion of the United States, a pretty little park is being laid out in Verdugo Valley by the Los Angeles and Arizona Land Company, owners of the property.

The exact spot of the surrender is located in Glendale Heights, where about three acres have been set aside for the park purposes. The old Verdugo home and the famous Verdugo live oak, said to be the largest and most beautiful oak tree in California, are in the park.

In was under the Verdugo oak that

Valley's Call.

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Learn to Play the Ukulele!

Here's your opportunity to learn to play the famous instrument of the Hawaiians. We have made special arrangements with Professor Kai, a native Hawaiian widely known as the foremost Ukulele Player, to give a

Free Lesson to Purchasers

An unusual opportunity, never offered by a Music House in Los Angeles. Professor Kai gives complete courses of instruction on the Ukulele at very moderate cost. Our stock of Ukuleles is by far the most complete in the city. Full details of Professor Kai's course of instruction will be gladly furnished.

\$800 Up

Special Mandolin Outfit

Complete mandolin, with a case and extra strings, for \$80. The quality of this outfit will surprise you, at this low price. Follow these directions, and you will be able to play the mandolin in a few days. I think it is a wonderful value. You should see these outfits if you intend to purchase an instrument.

\$75 Victorolas Here!

See and hear this New Model—almost identically like the Victor Model, except that it is a little smaller. A 10" or 12" weekly will suffice to have this Victor Victorola in your home.

Geo. J. Birkel Co.

15 YEARS IN BUSINESS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
446-448 South Broadway

SATURDAY SPECIALS—

BERRIES—FRUITS—VEGETABLES.

German Prunes, Pear Quinces, Cantaloupes, Watermelons, Casabas

Large Assortment of Fresh Vegetables.

W. F. Huddel, Reliable Dentist, 202 1/2 S. Bdw.

WATCHES

Montgomery Bros., Jewelers, 4th & Broadway

IDEAL BUNGALOW HOMES

In Southland Park, \$180 cash, \$35 monthly.

Happenings

**WILL KEEP OUT
JAP PEDDLERS.**

**Great Valley May Stir Up
International Trouble.**

The Citizens Decide to Bar Asiatic Fruit Venders.

**Bryan Offers to Help Tokio
to Test Anti-Alien Law.**

GRASS VALLEY (Cal.) Aug. 15.—
[Exclusive Dispatch.] The action of
the citizens of Grass Valley in refus-

to become an international incident, because the people of Graus Val are determined not to change their

The presence of Japanese peddlers in the city with fruit, and the statement made by them that they would return loads for sale in a few

... declared that the residents Nevada county are trying to make a fruit industry one of the resources of the county and declared it the duty

...for the cultivation of orchards.
A resolution offered by J. D.
...for the appointment of a com-
missioner to solicit the aid of the business
community in keeping out the Japanese was

The Japanese bringing the next lot
back to Grass Valley will not be
permitted to enter the city.
In the language of one of those who
opposed the movement...

of keeping them out has not been
id upon, but "they will be kept
by legal means."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It is understood that in its efforts to deal with the Japanese government.

California alien land law. The proposal, it is said, does not go as far as that made by Roosevelt in Japanese school.

...but does commit the United States to the extension of all reasonable aid in the prosecution of test

the Oakland Home for San
and Police Fear She's

SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF
TIMES, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive
sh] Police on both sides of
ay today began a search for

San Francisco to visit her father, William Wright, of No. 711 Gale avenue.

...with the aid of private
...for ten days past, but have
...able to find any trace of her
...left Oakland to visit her
...This morning...

Wright was last seen on Au-
gust 1, 1963, when he had left the President

On August 5 she told her
she was going to spend sev-
with her father on this
the day. Nothing

Nim Wright failed to appear at her father's home, detectives were engaged to look for her.

Dr. Barr

They are confident that she with foul play or been

dark serge suit, with a
black hat.

Chicago Commission
Round Trip.
WINE TO THE TIMES.
SAN FRANCISCO

the liner Siberia, Carole has changed Although she still is carrying her papers as she

He met the stewardess
became engaged. During the
stop at ...

will arrive on the next
and they will go to Chi-

Aug. 15.—The Madero
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the entire
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estimated at
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I. Wheeler
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News Happenings on the Pacific Slope.

WILL KEEP OUT JAP PEDDLERS. Valley May Stir Up International Trouble. California Decide to Bar Fruit Vendors. New Offer to Help Tokio With Anti-Asian Law.

CONDUCTOR'S ACT EXPENSIVE. Nevada Supreme Court Affirms Judgment in Favor of Widow of Man Put Off Engine Train. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) RENO, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Mrs. Mamie Forester of Houston, Tex., who some time ago received a judgment in the District Court in Reno for \$10,000, against the Southern Pacific company, has had her judgment affirmed in the Supreme Court.

STRIKE VIOLENCE; TWO MAY DIE. Four Unionists Attack Two Electricians at Work. One of Assaults Stabbed but Is Carried Away. Clashes at San Francisco Are Still Numerous.

CONTENDS STATE IS FLOURISHING. TREASURER ROBERTS POINTS TO TAXES POURING IN. California Will Have Eighteen Millions on Hand to Be Disbursed by Johnson Regime—However, Six Thousand Corporations Will Be Delinquent by Monday Night.

STRIKE VIOLENCE; TWO MAY DIE. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] An affray between two electricians employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and four unknown men early this afternoon will probably result in two deaths.

STRIKE VIOLENCE; TWO MAY DIE. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) SACRAMENTO, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The situation of having a \$100,000 appropriation from which to pay a 10 per cent. sales commission on \$7,000,000 in uncollected harbor bonds and we can't figure how we are to make it up ground if the bonds are sold in small lots and the commission is paid in each instance," said Roberts.

STRIKE VIOLENCE; TWO MAY DIE. (BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) VISALIA, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Whether Donald McRae, one of the two heirs to the vast John McRae and Augusta McRae estates, will be allowed letters of administration or whether L. C. Loevy, public administrator, will secure the administration of these estates which have an estimated value of \$1,000,000, will depend on whether young McRae can prove that he is a legal resident of California.

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VILLE DE PARIS 317-325 312-322 50 BROADWAY 50 HILL STREET A. FUSENOT CO. STORE CLOSSES SATURDAY AT 1 P. M. To induce our patrons to shop early in the morning—we endeavor to make the half-day especially interesting by offering the following list of Specials for Saturday Morning Only

The values we offer this morning are simply extraordinary. The original prices are not mentioned—as the policy of the Ville de Paris prevents us from using comparative prices. Good, substantial reduction in every case. You can be assured of a generous saving on every article listed.

No Phone Orders—None Sent on Approval

- CHILDREN'S COATS—Many colors. Black and white check, navy blue, tan, gray, white, etc. \$5.00
- BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 12 inches wide—pure Irish linen, in good designs. 65c
- CROCHET BED SPREADS—Full size, heavy weight, hemmed ends. Saturday Special. \$1.00
- DRESS LINES—Tan or natural color, in a good, heavy crease for suits—only 5 pieces. 20c
- SELE HOSIERY—Black embroidered silk hose. Saturday Special. \$1.25
- STAMPED GOWNS—On fine quality material, many designs to select from. Saturday Special. 95c
- NOVELTY SWEATERS—Norfolk or coat style, white with colored collars, cuffs and stripes. \$5.00
- BATHING SUITS—In satin, seersucker, silk or mohair, black and navy blue, trimmed with striped or crepe. Saturday Special. \$5.00
- SILK FATHOMATS—Colored seersucker in a great variety of shades. Saturday Special. \$2.50
- STAMPED GOWNS—On fine quality material, many designs to select from. Saturday Special. 75c
- TALE BATHING—Round paper, Saturday Special. 50c
- PANAMA—Good range of plain and fancy. \$1.25
- BEACH KID—Good quality, size 1/2 and 1/4 only. Saturday Special. 75c

Remnants in Silk and Dress Goods

REMANENTS—Every remnant of worst, silk and wool and all silk fabrics will be sold at exactly HALF PRICE, SATURDAY SPECIAL.

TOILET REQUISITES

- SAFATOL BATH POWDER. 15c
- GLOVINE—Saturday Special. 20c
- MOCA HELL Castle soap. Saturday. 25c
- VILLE HENSON AND ALMOND BATH SOAP. Saturday Special. 20c
- ABSORB-EXIT Wash Cloth. Saturday Special. 25c

Interesting Specials From Our Basement

- WASHABLE DRESSES. Saturday Special. \$1.50
- BALKAN MIDDY BLOUSES. Saturday Special. 50c

Troops on Imperial Line

(Continued from First Page.) endeavor to acquire title to the canal property on both sides of the line, but it would be necessary to obtain from the Mexican government consent to the holding of the property by an American public body, and he suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of the State Department.

Senator Works pointed out that any action in that direction would involve recognition of the Huerta government and that it was evidently the determination of President Wilson not to accord that recognition. Therefore nothing could be done to facilitate the plans of the district at present.

The valley delegates probably will present through Senator Works a full statement of their case and a petition for the establishment of a permanent cavalry post at Calexico.

EDWARD MILLER ARRESTED. SANTA BARBARA, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Edward Miller, who is wanted in Los Angeles for complicity in automobile theft, was arrested here tonight by Sheriff Stewart and will be taken to Los Angeles tomorrow.

Miller was arrested at a local garage where he had taken the car of G. W. von Ache, a hotel man of Los Angeles. Miller was acting as his chauffeur, and was en route from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Miller declared he was innocent of any automobile theft charges, and said he could establish his innocence.

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CONTRACTOR N.Y.E. STRICKEN. State Official Has Third Paralytic Shock and Fears Are Felt for His Recovery. (BY A. P. WIRE TO THE TIMES.) SACRAMENTO, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] N.Y.E. Stricken is dangerously ill at his home in this city, suffering from a stroke of paralysis. This is the third paralytic stroke Nye has suffered in the last few months and grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

Nye suffered the latest stroke on August 4, resulting in practically paralyzing the left side of his body. He is able to speak, but not distinctly. On the occasion of his first stroke he was completely bereft of speech until he recovered. His appointed State Controller in 1906 by Gov. Pardee and has held the position ever since. In 1910 he was nominated for the office by both the Republican and Democratic parties and elected for the 1911-1915 term.

Controller Nye's physicians said tonight that while their patient showed improvement his condition was still very serious.

BOND SALE POSTPONED. Board of Control Fears Appropriation for Commission is Not Enough for San Francisco Bids.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 15.—With several bidders waiting to take only a portion of the \$1,000,000 in San Francisco harbor bonds offered for sale today, less the 10 per cent. commission on \$7,000,000 in uncollected harbor bonds and we can't figure how we are to make it up ground if the bonds are sold in small lots and the commission is paid in each instance," said Roberts.

TROOST AND NEIL were at work trimming lamps on Mission road, near Inglewood, and near old St. Mary's College, when the four men approached the scene.

The fight was over in a moment. One of the strangers drew a gun and shot Troost, who drew his knife in the scuffle and stabbed one of his assailants.

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STRIKE VIOLENCE; TWO MAY DIE

Four Unionists Attack Two Electricians at Work. One of Assaults Stabbed but Is Carried Away. Clashes at San Francisco Are Still Numerous.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) SAN FRANCISCO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Aug. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] An affray between two electricians employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and four unknown men early this afternoon will probably result in two deaths.

Louis H. Troost, one of the gas company's employees, is dying at St. Luke's Hospital, with a bullet wound in the abdomen. One of the attackers, probably fatally stabbed, was carried away by his companions.

The police are looking for Troost's assailants on descriptions furnished by him. Troost, who drew his knife in the scuffle and stabbed one of his assailants.

Only the most meager details of the fight were telephoned to police headquarters.

Troost and Neil were at work trimming lamps on Mission road, near Inglewood, and near old St. Mary's College, when the four men approached the scene.

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into the minds of our youth the truth that physical condition depends on correct habits. To add rifle practice to baseball will be to "teach the young idea how to shoot," literally as well as metaphorically.

It only required the nasty mess revealed by the manufactured petition of the Earl-ynes-Norton outfit to uncover the real motives entertained by the original framers of the referendum bill. This petition, designed to hold up the salaries of 900 county employees to gratify the personal squeak of Tobias Earl, has shown itself to be, under investigation, a sink of perjury and a welter of falsehood.

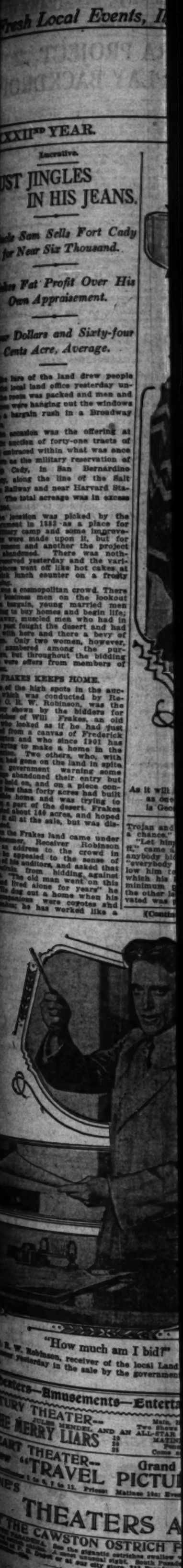
The next around-world-in-a-many-days tourist who achieves fame by the journey, must do something more than be carried in luxury by the toll of other people. He must start from New York, escorted by Mayor Gaynor and Gov. Sulzer and President Wilson in his stateroom in the Lusitania. He must emerge from the smoking-room a conqueror at bridge whist and draw poker. He must be a guest of George the Fifth and Emperor William, and give them points in his act of government. He must be an anti-submarine expert in Hyde Park without having his breeches pulled down from him. He must kick his finger ring off dancing the can-can at the Cloceria de Lillas in Paris. He must settle the Balkan trouble as he hurries through Andania and Constantinople and a lot of other places.

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 the period cov-
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 acres actually
 result began
 ives; now they
 the hired man
 men they jour-
 at the nearest
 gon; now they
 y in their own
 their hats when
 the bank cashier
 ow when they
 the street they
 "Hello, Bill.

Not long thine arms of loving
 With tender, loving care
 May fold the gift of heaven
 In their embraces fair.
 But mother, proud and humble,
 The stream must seek the sea;
 Think of this splendid future—
 The man that is to be!

For him the Lord's anointed
 The suns and stars shall shine.
 For him shall largess be outpoured
 Of radiant life divine.
 For him shall robes of purple
 Be spun of destiny.
 Mother, you clasp the whole world's hopes
 The man that is to be!
 —(Edward Wilbur Mason, in National Mo

So, what is the story?
With his \$12,000 a year
Why, the mother's at dear in the
day;
He isn't a flake
—(S. R. Kier & Company)



Life's Gentler Side—Society, Music, Song and the Dance—The Theater

EVENTS IN LOCAL SOCIETY.

DELIGHTFUL surprise musical was given in honor of Miss Katherine Cameron Ebbert at the home of Miss Kate Wright, No. 11 South Union avenue, Wednesday evening. The enjoyable programme was presented by Miss Cora Glass, Miss Lyla Cleveland, Miss Kate Wright, Miss Eleanor Bristow, Miss Anna Denham and Miss Olga Orth.

Methodist Party.—Miss Charlotte Thompson, at her home on West Temple street, celebrated her twentieth birthday anniversary this week. The evening was spent in games and dancing was enjoyed by Mrs. Joseph Korber, Mrs. Frank Colton, Mrs. J. A. Weaver, Mrs. Mrs. R. C. Thompson, Miss Martha Averweg, Miss Mabel Dohens, Miss Collette Smith, Miss Trina Woods, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Zella Smith, Miss Gwendolyn Caswell, Miss Lillian Keady, Miss Helen Thompson, Claude Finley, J. O. Edwards, Roy Walters, Roy Kuttin, Harry Bostian, Louis Johansson, Joseph Colling and Glenwood Colton.

Ball Tuesday.—Mrs. Martha Hoffman of Los Angeles, accompanied by her children, Miss Rosa Hoffman and Frank Hoffman, sailed Tuesday on the steamer Herra to Honolulu for a visit to the Hawaiian Islands. They will return to Los Angeles early in September.

Evening Party.—Miss Louise Weber entertained a party of friends at her home, No. 252 West Forty-third street, Tuesday evening. Music and games were enjoyed, with delicious refreshments following. Guests included were Miss Alice Presley, Miss Pearl McGarry, Miss Georgia Lewis, Miss Emma Schultze, Miss Lillian Higgins, Miss Marie Weber, Miss Louise Weber and Messrs. Kenneth Walter, Vera Culp, William Culp, William Kiekow, William Semler, James McGarry, Chester Roberts, Sheridan, Clifford Schultze, Christy Baker, Edwin Kula, Art Wilson and Harry Wilson.

Return from Wedding Trip.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe O'Connor have returned from their wedding trip and are the guests of relatives in this city before going to their home at Palmdale. Mrs. O'Connor before her marriage was Miss Marjorie Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ford, No. 207 West Forty-ninth street.

Denver Guests.—Mrs. Villah Meyer of Denver is a guest in the city and has taken apartments at No. 111 North Olive street. Mrs. Meyer is remembered as Miss Oliver of Palo Alto, and will be pleased to see her many former friends.

Uplift Card Club.—A charming group of ladies comprising the Uplift Card Club, instead of closing for the summer season, as is usual, decided to meet fortnightly, entertain with a picnic luncheon, and enjoy their games of cards out in the open. Last Tuesday they chose Eagle Rock Park for the day, and the table was spread under a large tree. Following luncheon five hundred was the pleasure of the afternoon, and prizes were won by Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. Fegany. A special prize for the day was Mrs. Adelaide Austin, and members were Mrs. Ella Hendrick, Mrs. Arnold Forster, Mrs. Robert Brady, Mrs. Melvin James, Mrs. D. C. Court, Mrs. Sarah de Normanville and Mrs. Louis M. Bruce.

Misses Guests.—Mrs. and Mrs. E. J. Lawton of Berkeley and Los Angeles, and their daughters, Mrs. Harold Foster of Cuyler, a former society girl of Los Angeles, and Miss Maud Lawton, who have been the house guests of Dr. and Mrs. V. A. Humphries of Forty-seventh street, have taken a cottage at Ocean Park for the season.

Apprentice News.—Reinhold Radok of Berlin is passing some weeks at Arrowhead Hotel, enjoying the lake and resort after a strenuous sojourn in what is known as German Africa, where he has extensive interests. Radok is something of a scientist and chemist, and is devoting part of his time at Arrowhead to studying the rock formations and the natural springs abounding in this vicinity.

Believe Mrs. Inman.—Many complaints of Veterans who received Entertainment Under Alleged False Pretenses.

It is likely that an effort will soon be made by the Federal authorities to have Charles Smith, the veteran who is in the County Jail charged with supervising a Federal officer, sent to the military hospital for the insane at Washington.

Within the past few days Postoffice Inspector Rogers has received complaints from the Alexandria, King Edward, Angulus and northern hotels, the California Club, and a score of grocers, restaurant keepers and others, alleging that Smith had secured goods and entertainment from them, asserting that he was an attaché of the Treasury Department with headquarters at the Santa Anita Hotel.

It seems to be the opinion that the old man is not entirely responsible for his acts, and he will be put away where he will not again impose on business men.

IN QUITE A RECORD.—Two Church Buildings Are Dedicated Within a Month, and Public Is Pleased.

WANT NUTS, AUG. 15.—Dedicating two \$10,000 church buildings in one month is quite a record for so small a place as Van Nuys to make, but if the plans do not miscarry it will be done.

The Methodists are figuring on dedicating their new house of worship on Sunday, August 31, and the Presbyterians have already consecrated their edifice on Sunday, August 1.

Up and Down Broadway.

FERRIS GIVES SOME PARTY.

Sunday Will Go to Omaha With Florence Stone.

Harrison Hunter's Valet to Be Real Actor.

Irene Franklin Refused to Be Little Eva.

BY GARDNER BRADFORD.

Night before last Dick Ferris gave a party. Now those who know Dick probably won't read further for they all know that when he does things he does them right. Personally, though, I missed it, what lot because Van Peit and I did not arrive until late.

The man who made the Great Raymond famous and went around the world four times with him said that in all his experience he never met so many good fellows all at one time.

And certainly Broadway was there. Almost the first one I encountered was Jack Lait, whose new play, "Help Wanted," is shortly to be seen at the Morocco. He was busy engaged trying to convince Coblenz of the San Francisco Examiner, that playwrighting is the life. You see, Jack was a scribe himself in Chicago, and he never got tired of pitying the rest of us.

Fred Mace of the Majestic photographers, was on hand too, and he and Owen Welborn did the best they could to keep John Blackwood from passing the hat for his Little Theater.

And of course all the newspaper boys were there, and most of all, Dick himself trying to entertain on three floors all at once.

It wasn't until yesterday morning, while clearing away the ruins, that Dick confided to me the reason for his stay. Mrs. Ferris, who on the stage is Florence Stone, lies to Omaha Sunday and will open the Boyd Theater there. Of course the urban Richard is going too, but will only linger for the opening, after which he is going East on an extended trip which will last until the call back to that dear Los Angeles gets too strong for him.

I encountered Messrs. Matilda, yesterday, fresh back from a trip to Europe. She picked up a lot of new dances over there, she tells me, and she expects they will be introduced to us via the Egan school. One of them is a new tango, which, she explains, is too startling for any but an asbestos floor.

Just why so many of the longhairs from No. 28 West Forty-third street, I could not figure out until yesterday, when I discovered that glimpses of real silk in their native haunts are a feature of one of the films there.

And now steps into the limelight Harrison Hunter's valet, Tom Mori, and states that he is a better actor than his master. He is to have a scene in the production of "Madame Sherry" at the Burbank in which Selma Poley scored such a success. Oliver Morosco will in the premier production of Jack Lait's play "Help Wanted," give another youthful member of his organization a chance to play a really big role.

In "Help Wanted," Mr. Morosco will give the ingenue leading role to Grace Valentine, one of the cleverest young women on the local stage, and who in the role of Gertrude Meyer, the little stenographer, will be given the chance for which she has worked hard and long awaited.

This will in no way interfere with the others of the company for the male part of Frances Ring, who will be seen in the excellent role of the older and more experienced stenographer, who figures so prominently in the piece. Around the figure of Gertrude Meyer, a young girl who seeks employment as a stenographer, Mr. Lait has written a powerful and sensational drama, dealing in a bold and daring manner, with certain conditions that exist and flourish in every big American city right under our eyes and "Help Wanted" promises to be quite as forceful in bringing these conditions to light as "Within the Law," has proved in exposing the conditions that exist in the life of a young woman who pursues another line of endeavor to make a livelihood.

The part is excellently suited to Miss Valentine, who since coming to the Morocco, nearly a year ago, has played a wide range of roles with uncommon success, and it is quite probable that if the piece comes up to managerial expectations she may be given a chance to appear in the role on Broadway.

"Help Wanted," also contains fully as good opportunities for the male portion of the Morocco Company, and will show Henry Kolker in the chief male role, the first straight dramatic part in which he has been seen on the Morocco stage.

I.T.U.—The balance sheet of the financial or business end of the forty boys of the thirteenth contingent which left the island Thursday noon, after spending a four-days outing, Monday the 11th, the boys arrived at the Camp and deposited with Manager Johnson the total sum of one hundred and twenty dollars.

Of course, some boys had more than the average amount, others less. Each boy can draw upon his "bank account" in sums from 5 cents to the limit any time he pleases. But at noon Thursday, just before this set of boys left the island, Manager Johnson paid out the sum of \$101.90.

In four days forty boys having a vacation had spent less than \$18. This mostly went for luxuries such as "cones," sodas or other things which usually captivate a boy's fancy. But the expense was nothing compared to the fun the boys had. Some of the lads sleep in their bathing suits—under their clothes—others even try to keep their shoes on, so that they can "be first up at the first twitter of the birds," but these forms of enterprises are usually tabooed by the camp officials.

The Times Camp is open during the months of July and August. Any boy in Southern California who turns in six new subscriptions will be given a four-day outing free at the Times Catalina Camp. All expenses are paid to and from Los Angeles by the camp officials. Phone or write to The Times Camp manager, Times Office, Los Angeles.

Because one of the twin goals was a little out of sorts last evening and seemed fretful two of the camp boys set off almost at dusk to try to locate



Grace Valentine,

The charming little ingenue of the Morocco company, whom Oliver Morosco will give her first really big opportunity in the ingenue leading role of Gertrude Meyer, the young stenographer, in Jack Lait's powerful new drama, "Help Wanted," which will be given for the first time on any stage at the Morocco Theater one week from tomorrow.

Chance Has Come at Last.

GRACE VALENTINE GIVEN STAR ROLE IN NEW PLAY.

GAIN pursuing his policy of youth which has proved so successful with the production of "Madame Sherry" at the Burbank in which Selma Poley scored such a success, Oliver Morosco will in the premier production of Jack Lait's play "Help Wanted," give another youthful member of his organization a chance to play a really big role.

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In four days forty boys having a vacation had spent less than \$18. This mostly went for luxuries such as "cones," sodas or other things which usually captivate a boy's fancy. But the expense was nothing compared to the fun the boys had. Some of the lads sleep in their bathing suits—under their clothes—others even try to keep their shoes on, so that they can "be first up at the first twitter of the birds," but these forms of enterprises are usually tabooed by the camp officials.

The Times Camp is open during the months of July and August. Any boy in Southern California who turns in six new subscriptions will be given a four-day outing free at the Times Catalina Camp. All expenses are paid to and from Los Angeles by the camp officials. Phone or write to The Times Camp manager, Times Office, Los Angeles.

Because one of the twin goals was a little out of sorts last evening and seemed fretful two of the camp boys set off almost at dusk to try to locate

the mother of the two babies. They tramped the hills for nearly two hours but no trace of "the old girl" could they find. Once or twice the boys thought they could distinguish a faint call from among some bushes, but upon investigation the mother, goat had gone.

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gales for full particulars and subscription blanks. The following menus were served today:

BREAKFAST.
"German" "Bogo" Milk
Fried Yellowtail and Rock Bass
French Fried Potatoes
Toast—"Bradford" Bread
"Santa Ana" Butter
"Encore" Hot Cakes "Maple" Syrup
Coffee—"Newmark's" Pure
"Clark's" Sugar

DINNER.
Soup—"Colbert" "Bio-Bio"
Cold Roast Beef
Baked "Calimaco" Spaghetti Italiane
Roast Shoulder of Beef
"Bishop's" Catsup
Mashed Potatoes
Apricot Pudding—Lemon Sauce
"Quench"

SUPPER.
"Stetson's" Baked Pork and Beans
Cold Roast Beef
"Bishop's" Catsup
Baked Potatoes
Potato Salad—"White Cross" Olive Oil
"Bradford's" Bread
"Santa Ana" Butter
Ice Tea—"Newmark's" Pure
"Clark's" Sugar
Assorted Cake

ELISNORE. Aug. 15.—Elisnore hunters are taking to the hills this morning to celebrate the opening of the deer season. A number of bucks were killed last season in the mountains across the lake from town.

A number of Elisnoriens are going to Temecula this afternoon to witness some of the celebrated La Fiesta sports in progress. Temecula, with the old burning ground, where Alland's father lies, with the Machado collection of Indian baskets, one of the finest in the southwest, and with the old Pala Mission near and the terrapine mines around it, is a point of much interest, easily and quickly reached from Elisnore, and one of the short-trip pleasures of this locality.

Mrs. Holman, mother of John Holman, and for many years residing with her son in the Temecula Canyon, where they owned large apple orchards, died at the home Saturday last, and her body was taken to Pomona for burial. She was 89 years of age and had for years been in feeble health.

ELISNORE WOMAN'S CLUB. The Elisnore Woman's Club has planned its year's work and the first meeting will be held October 9 at the home of Mrs. J. A. Crane. This year the work will include a study of Dickens's "David Copperfield," Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," art, music, civics and current events. The year's programme as outlined is especially interesting.

NEWS NOTES. Prof. and Mrs. F. L. Carrier and son, Stewart, returned Thursday from Berkeley, where they have spent the summer. Prof. and Mrs. Carrier taking courses in the university. Prof. Carrier is principal of the Elisnore High School, and is here looking after school interests and has many plans for the year's work. Miss Delta Garst, English teacher, will make her home with Prof. and Mrs. Carrier this year.

Miss Esther Byrd of Santa Ana is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hendricks, having returned home with them from Santa Ana yesterday.

Mr. Smith of Artesia is visiting his brother, F. J. Smith, of Graham avenue. Mrs. Louisa Haughwout and grandson returned Thursday from a ten-day trip to Los Angeles with her son, Dr. H. C. Haughwout.

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a full quart brick

at all three stores—regular party creams. Wholesome, delicious—made with fresh fruits and finest flavors.

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Caramel Ice Cream
Peach Ice Cream

80c a full quart brick, packed in a freezer and delivered to deliver in Hollywood.

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Christopher

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GIRL IN TEARS, MEN IN LIMBO.

Traveller Maud Accuses Wild Scion of Millions.

Auto Dealer Also Arrested on Serious Charge.

Two Others Flee; Detectives Hard on Trail.

Charged with the abduction and murder of a 15-year-old girl who was removed from a rooming-house yesterday, Henry W. Hawthorne, a scion of a millionaire Canadian lumberman, and a local auto dealer, are in the City Jail today. The police are looking for two other men, among them a man with office in the Ferguson building, Third and Hill streets. Carol Mason, a motion-picture actress, who lives with her mother, Mrs. Mason, a modiste in the city, is also in the City Jail. She is charged with juvenile delinquency and has landed her and two men in the City Jail. The police are looking for two other men, among them a man with office in the Ferguson building, Third and Hill streets. Carol Mason, a motion-picture actress, who lives with her mother, Mrs. Mason, a modiste in the city, is also in the City Jail. She is charged with juvenile delinquency and has landed her and two men in the City Jail. The police are looking for two other men, among them a man with office in the Ferguson building, Third and Hill streets.

MOTHER BEARS AID.—The disappearance of the girl was reported to the police by her mother, Mrs. Mason, who thought her daughter had gone to a party. She was at Hawthorne's looking for a place to stay. A few days ago, a girl who answered the description of the girl in the City Jail, was at Hawthorne's looking for a place to stay. A few days ago, a girl who answered the description of the girl in the City Jail, was at Hawthorne's looking for a place to stay. A few days ago, a girl who answered the description of the girl in the City Jail, was at Hawthorne's looking for a place to stay.

BREAK IN DOOR.—A half an hour after the girl was taken to the hospital, a woman named "Laird," who was at Hawthorne's looking for a place to stay, was at Hawthorne's looking for a place to stay. A few days ago, a girl who answered the description of the girl in the City Jail, was at Hawthorne's looking for a place to stay. A few days ago, a girl who answered the description of the girl in the City Jail, was at Hawthorne's looking for a place to stay.

STOLEN CAR.—A car was stolen from the home of Mrs. Mason, a modiste in the city, and is being sought by the police. The car was a 1918 Ford, and was stolen on Thursday night. The police are looking for the car and its driver.

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DIAMONDS
GO TO
SIMPSON'S DIAMOND SHOP
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SUNDAY MORNING.

DAILY EASTERN CITRUS MARKET QUOTA

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Market CITRUS QUOTATIONS

Table with multiple columns listing various citrus products and their prices. Includes items like Valencia, Santa Clara, and others.

Industrial Progress: Shipping and Grain—Copper Market.

Column Forward! In the Advancing Southwest. SCENIC HIGHWAY IS PROJECTED. ROUTE IS SURVEYED FOR NEW BOULEVARD. Road, which will be privately owned, is to extend from National Park to State Highway. Development in Imperial Valley and elsewhere.

WHEN PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IS SHAKEN.

New Safeguards Eliminate Crooked Finance and Honest Bankruptcy is Not Destructive of Value. Three, or four big and spectacular failures of recent date, together with what might be called a collapse in some of the lesser industrial stocks, have brought the banking houses in the big American cities a flood of letters and inquiries from their customers. A good many of these letters seem to indicate that the confidence of the writers in the whole banking business and in the whole financial system of the country has been pretty badly shaken.

LIGHT ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION

The Times will publish tomorrow the first of a series of articles dissecting the Owen-Glass banking bill, by John Perrin. Mr. Perrin is a banker of wide experience. He has been president or executive officer of banks in Indianapolis for many years, and is now chairman of the board of the Fletcher American National Bank. He is a member of the Currency Commission of the American Bankers' Association and has been a keen student of financial questions. He will carefully analyze the new banking bill introduced by President Wilson and point out its merits and defects.

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SHIPPING.

PORT SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES. ARRIVED—FRIDAY, AUG. 15. Steamer Harvey, Capt. Jensen, from San Diego. Steamer Rose City, Capt. Kishin, from Portland, via San Francisco. Steamer Santa Clara, Capt. Jensen, from San Francisco. Steamer Santa Clara, Capt. Jensen, from San Francisco.

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COPPER MARKET

DAILY REVIEW. LONDON, NEW YORK AND BOSTON QUOTATIONS. Market Continues Fairly Firm, With Demand Lighter—Strike Developments at Lake Superior May Take on Very Serious Character, Companies Maintain Firm Stand.

CORN TOUCHES A HIGH MARK.

ARGENTINA IMPORTS ARE SUGGESTED TO AID MARKET. Scorching Weather Which Is Drying Corn Make Prices Boyant at the Start and Shorts Take Alarm at the Scarcities of Receipts in Chicago.

Table with multiple columns showing various market data, including prices for different commodities and currencies.

Los Angeles Times

Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest



SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1913.

Single Copies, 10 CENTS | TEN CENTS

Recent Cartoons.



Los Angeles Times



INDEX TO CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Recent Cartoons	1
Index to Contents, Advertisements	2
Editorial	3
Wake Up—You've Overslept. It's 1913! By Herbert Kaufman	3
By the Western Sea	4
The California Green and Blue. By Edwin L. Sabin	5
The Eagle	6
The Lancer	7
Who's Who—And Wherefor	7

Pacific Personals	7
Li Hung Chang's Diary. By Frank G. Carpenter	8
Column Forward	9
The Comandante's Daughters. By Adolphe Danziger	10
A Man of the Mountains. By Genevieve Farnell-Bond	11
America's Investments in Mexico. By Richard Spillane	12
Some Americans and Their Investments in Mexico (Illustration)	13
Good Short Stories	14
In the Kaleidoscope. By Genevieve Farnell-Bond	15

City and House Beautiful. By Ernest Newman	16
Home, Sweet Home	17
Some Conditions of Egg Production. By Ruth F. Smith	18
Physiological and Psychological. By Edward A. Ross	19
This Human Body of Ours	20
Brooks and Brooklets	21
Just Fishing. By Ruth F. Smith	22
Products of the Poets and Humors	23
Advertisements	24

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., OF THE Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly.
(Insert title of publication.)
at Los Angeles, Cal., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.
(Name of Postoffice.)

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered to the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the file of the postoffice.

NAME OF—
Editor, Harrison Gray Otis.
Managing Editor, Hugh McDowell.
Business Manager, Harry Chandler.
Publisher, The Times-Mirror Company.
Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock.)
Harrison Gray Otis, Times Building, Los Angeles.
Harry Chandler, Times Building, Los Angeles.
F. X. Pfaffinger, Times Building, Los Angeles.
H. E. Andrews, Times Building, Los Angeles.
Eliza J. McFarland, 1340 Crown Hill street, Los Angeles.
Mrs. M. O. Chandler, 2401 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles.
Estate of R. J. Waters, Citizens' National Bank, Third and Main Sts., Los Angeles.
Mrs. Mabel Otis Booth, 519 Occidental Boulevard, Los Angeles.
A. M. McPherson, Courthouse, Los Angeles.
Mrs. Ella D. Bensall, 1340 Crown Hill street, Los Angeles.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

None

(If additional space is needed, a sheet of paper may be attached to the form.)
Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, during the month of June, 1913, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement. (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

H. G. OTIS, President.
For The Times-Mirror Company, Owners.
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner.)
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of June, 1913.
T. L. CHAPIN,
Notary Public.
In and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
Form 3524. 5-4913 (My commission expires Nov. 1, 1915.)

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New Times Building, First and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Illustrated Weekly

THE TIMES MAGAZINE

Established Dec. 6, 1897. Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1912.
Jan. 4, 1913, and May 31, 1913.]

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The Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to the public separate from The Times news sheets when required.

Contributors: In submitting matter for publication in the Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; but otherwise the return is not guaranteed.

For sale by newsdealers: 10 cents a copy. With the Sunday Times, \$2.50 a year; without, \$2.00 a year. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Regular Weekly Issue Over 91,000

EDITORIAL.

Whatever may be the fate of proposed legislation at Washington, and whatever conditions may be created in the business world elsewhere, nothing

short of a great financial panic can affect the Pacific Coast. There are too many vast projects in sight, both public and private, in the way of development and other work costing millions of money, to affect the Coast in any way short of a financial earthquake. New population is coming in everywhere, with new capital aggregating an immense sum, and opening up new enterprises as well as enlarging those

Herbert K

Wake up, man! You've overslept yourself. This is the year 1913.

We've forgotten whether Maud was a horse or an actress—at present we're holding races five miles in the air. A 70,000-ton ocean steamer just arrived in port. A French scientist is photographing the row between a leucocyte and a phagocyte with a moving-picture camera. Surgeons are transplanting shin bones from walves to cripples. A man named Marconi guarantees to deliver messages to ships 3000 miles from shore. For \$3 you can hire Caruso to sing any of his songs as many times as you wish, and Sousa will drop around with his brass band for a private performance at \$1 a selection.

Because you can hear your voice, you think you're in possession of your wits, but the rest of us know that you are talking in your sleep. Lay off for a week or two and from

OUR SUMMERLAND.

age apple crop. But let no person discount the statement too much, for the profits on California apples are exceedingly handsome. This orchardist in one season from his orchard has gathered 730 boxes, sold at the price stated above, making a total income of not far from \$1000.

THE Hemet Canning Company has sold its entire pack to one Chicago concern. The sale embraces 150 carloads of peaches and apricots. California fruits in every shape are bringing good prices, and every one engaged in the industry is making money. An orchardist in Butte county has 100 apple trees thirty years old, and off of one of these he picked sixty boxes of a single crop and sold them at \$1.25 a box. This is at the rate of \$75 a tree. Let no person jump to the conclusion that this is an aver-

THE Federal government has fourteen surveying parties in the field in Arizona laying out 3,500,000 acres of the public domain. This work is being done at the re-

A black and white portrait of a Native American man, likely a chief, wearing a large, multi-layered necklace. The portrait is framed by an ornate border with decorative corner pieces.

Chief Joseph sat for a portrait for me in 1899. He was then about 60 years old, of medium height and robust constitution. He lived at Nes Pilem sub-agency, fifty miles from the nearest town, Wilbur, Waah. The Columbia River had to be crossed in a dug-out canoe, manned by a Nes Pilem Indian, to reach the sub-agency.

Chief Joseph had two wives, one rather old, who remained at home and did the housework; the other was young and attractive and generally accompanied him on his trips. Joseph was industrious; he had several acres of good tillable land and raised lots of hay. He was very fond of Gen. Miles, and would say: "Gen. Miles nice man; has good things to eat." He was always the general's guest when he went East.

Before Joseph sat for his portrait he asked several searching questions—what I wanted to paint his portrait for, what I intended to do with the portrait, etc. He was one of my best sitters, but was greatly relieved when the portrait was finished and refused to sit for another then, but promised if I ever returned he would pose for two more portraits, and he kept his word, for in two years I returned to Nes Pilem and painted two portraits of him.

Joseph made several trips to Washington to get the President's permission to return with his small band to their own people in Idaho, but the request never was granted. It was an expensive trip for Joseph, as he was compelled to take an interpreter with him. When Gov. Stevens urged Joseph's

father to sign the treaty giving up their land, he refused, saying, "I will not sign your paper. I can think for myself; no one can think for me. If I sold this land my people would have no home." Before long, however, white settlers established homes on the Nez Perces land in spite of the aged chief's remonstrances. By this time old Joseph had become blind and feeble and could no longer speak for his people. It was then that young Joseph took his father's place as hereditary chief and made his first speech to white men. Said he to the agent who held the council: "The white man has no right to come here and take our land; it has always belonged to the Nez-Perces Indians, and we intend to defend it with our lives."

The agent informed him he had orders from Washington for his band to move upon the Lapway reservation. Joseph replied that they would not go; that they were happy and contented where they were, and all they asked was to be let alone. Soon after this Joseph's father died. He promised his father on his dying bed that he would protect their land with his life.

Joseph soon saw that they must either go to the reservation or fight, and said he would rather go than to have the blood of white men upon the hands of his people. He saw that war was inevitable. On October 5, 1877, he surrendered to Gen. Miles. He and his band were finally taken to Quaw Paw agency, Indian Territory, where a great number of them died from malaria. Joseph died September 21, 1904, at Nes Pilem.

quest of the State Land Commission expect that most of the 1,500 acres selected under institutional grant will be secured in 150 townships now being surveyed. Applications have been made to the commissioners to lease about 100,000 acres of school land not yet covered.

DURING the month of July the arriving at San Pedro consisted of the lumberer 262, having a net tonnage of 262 tons, and carrying crews including 22 seamen. These brought in nearly 500 feet of sawed lumber. A pretty big port.

To Compete With the Railroad
NEWS reaches us from the San Francisco being built two first-class passenger cars for use on the Pacific Coast in connection with the Hill railroads. They will be placed all along the Pacific Coast from San Diego to the mouth of the Yukon. Simultaneously comes the report that the Hamburg American Steamship Company has lowered the rate for cargo from the North German Lloyd Company, and is offering a rate for storage space in the North German ports to Southern California of \$68.95, a cut of \$30 from former rates. This is in anticipation of the opening of the Panama Canal to take place in November from now. By all means let us have the North European stock we need, and we have had millions of these people here, and they have made the best of the country.

THIRTY years are ordinarily a long time in the development of a man in the building of a city. It is hardly a generation of the human family and really cities in that time show slow growth and sections no conventional development. It is different in the Great Southwest by the shores of the Western Sea, for things are seen to move at a very pace. This is not a thing of today, but marked the course of affairs in Chicago for the last fifty years. The pioneers used to say that men here counted the months instead of years, and this was at the present day. In Pasadena, at the corner of Colorado street and Broadway, the Citizens' National Bank of this place is undertaking the construction of a great seven-story block. Thirty years ago that corner was probably planted with trees, and all of Pasadena was almost entirely innocent of any business development of any kind. Today the Great Valley is a city of no mean proportions with fine theaters, magnificent homes and prosperous banking institutions. The bank in question reads a lesson in business wisdom to all business undertakings this Great Southwest. Several years ago the corner for the institution was owned by a man who was building a one-story structure. The directors put in foundations and walls and of carrying six additional floors. In this way they have avoided the usual tearing down the building several times in years ago.

ONE who has stood on the highest peak of Ganesha Park, Pomona, has taken with a glance about the richest agricultural country on the face of the earth. The Los Angeles dealer sent in order to Pomona to have gathered up and shipped the city 16,000 pounds of poultry, and of about 10,000 chickens. One omelette dressed chicken of good size is sold for less than a dollar. They are well them back in the Middle West farms for 25 cents apiece, and many housekeeper made all her money out of the sale of poultry and eggs. The day of specialists, and there are here in Southern California for a large number of enterprising people to make a fortune and go on to a fortune in the business of chickens to supply this great city and poultry. Remember there are 10 million people in the city of Los Angeles now, and another half-million in the towns around. It takes a lot of omelette omelets, turn-overs and chicken for this number of people. Keep in mind that when the next census is taken in seven years these figures will be doubled.

OUR SUMMERLAND.

AT THIS season of the year, in California, nobody can deny that the world is beautiful. The sea is never so turquoise, the sky never so blue, the mountains never so green, all in contrast with the browns and yellows of the lowlands and hill-slopes, resting until the coming of the November rains.

Th said, on the border, that he will return to the Rio Grande will return. As he who whiffs the soft tang of California Pacific, or once breathes the balm of the pine and pines, likewise will return, to stand, somehow, California eternally weaves again in his first trip the easterner occasionally is disappointed. No one person creates climate or country for any other person. The perfect climate is like the perfect man, liable to momentary aberration.

Consequently be it summer or winter the stranger in our midst strikes something or other, or something or other strikes him

is aside from what he expected; and back East he goes, declaring that there he will be content. But he returns; aye, he returns, for the heart of him is gnawed by longing. The memory of California clings to his mind like the passing smile of a coquette. The next time California satisfies, he will have a saying, in this land of popovers and manzanitas:

"First visit, go away.
Second visit, come and stay."

That California creeps into the very
corners of the heart.

There has been when California was used mainly a winter resort; and when the name conjured up the blue sea, the white sand and the league-long Pacific rollers breaking. Tourists have been in the habit of coming after Thanksgiving or the first of May and leaving about the first of May. This limitation is indeed a great mistake. The so-called winter months in California are really their glory, but if they wear the velvet, summer wears the bays. Not only the vast stretch of coast line is as pleasant in winter, but now the mighty hills of the great back country beckon, beckon.

the way from the Mexican line on the west to the Oregon line in the north, and the actual width of the State as well as its length, the visitor and the resident choose their elevation and their environment. By a miscomprehension the Western summer has the reputation, in the East, of being "frightfully hot and dry." So it is hot, by the thermometer, in the valleys, and dusty, to the eye, along main-traveled roads, there. But it is the heat of the East, where they sweated away at 90 and all night at 80. The California sun is hot and the California shade cool, and owing to the low humidity the dissipation every evening. And the dust of the dust of the East, which clings to the clothes. The California dust is apt to be a sandy dust that falls readily and blows off at a flirt of the hand. Moreover, may I ask, of the hill and mountain country, as easy of access as the valleys, where the temperature is made to order, and where the only dust is the yellow pollen of the flowers and the

as California summerland, is sister
beaches. It should be better known.

The California Green and Blue. By Edwin L. Sabin

OUR SUMMERLAND.

OF THIS season of the year, in California, nobody can deny that the weather is beautiful. The sea is never so blue, the sky never so green, all in contrast with the browns and yellows of the low hills and hillsides, resting until the call of the November rains.

Our Busy Harbor. DURING the month of July the month arriving at San Pedro coastwise was 263, having a net tonnage of 2,100,000 and carrying crews numbering 14,000 men. These brought in nearly 40,000 tons of sawed lumber. A pretty busy harbor.

To Compete With the Railroads. THE Cramp yards in Philadelphia are building two first-class passenger steamers for use on the Pacific Coast in connection with the Hill railroads. They are to sail along the Pacific Coast from San Francisco to the mouth of the Yukon River. Simultaneously comes the report that the Hamburg American Steamship Company and North German Lloyd Company are making rates for steamer passengers from German ports to Southern California. \$2.85, a cut of \$30 from former rates. In anticipation of the opening of the Panama Canal to take place in four months now. By all means let us have all the European stock we can get. We had millions of these people before they have made the best citizens of the country.

Things Move Rapidly. FORTY years are ordinarily a very short time in the development of a nation or the building of a city. It is less than the life of the human family, and the activities in that time show little change. Sections no sensational development. Different in the Great Southwest and the shores of the Western Sea, where things are seen to move at a very rapid pace. This is not a thing of today, but has been the course of affairs in California for the last fifty years. The pioneers of that men here counted time by the year instead of years, and this continues to the present day. In Pasadena, on the corner of Colorado street and Marengo street, the Citizens' National Bank of Pasadena is undertaking the construction of a seven-story block. Thirty years ago the corner was probably planted to sugar cane and all of Pasadena was almost if not entirely innocent of any business establishment of any kind. Today the Crown of the city is a city of no mean pretensions. Fine theaters, magnificent hotels, numerous banking institutions. The question reads a lesson in business wisdom to all business undertakings in the Great Southwest. Several years ago the corner and looking into the future, building a one-story structure for the purpose of foundations and walls capable of carrying six additional floors. In this they have avoided the necessity of pulling down the building erected a few years ago.

Opportunity Here. who has stood on the highest point of the Santa Monica Park, Pomona, has taken a glance about the richest stretch of land on the face of the earth. Los Angeles dealer sent an order to Pomona to have gathered up and shipped to him 16,000 pounds of poultry, or a total of 10,000 chickens. One cannot buy a chicken of good size in Los Angeles for less than a dollar. They need to go back in the Middle West or the South for 25 cents apiece, and many a dealer made all her grocery bill out of the sale of poultry and eggs. This is the specialty, and there is a demand in Southern California for a large number of enterprising people to make a fortune on to a fortune in the breeding of poultry. Remember there are half a million people in the city of Los Angeles and another half-million in the surrounding country. It takes a lot of eggs to feed them. Turn-overs and hand-outs are number of people. Keep it in mind when the next census is taken, these figures will be doubled.

Personally, I would write myself as one who loves the ocean, and yet as one who loves the mountains, more. The ocean along California, is of a loveliness and a romance to be matched scarcely the world through. But the ocean anywhere presents to the visitor limitations. It says to clam-digger and to King Canute alike: "Thus far and no further." You cannot walk out upon the ocean; the majority of us do not have boats at our disposal; and onward the ocean stretches, tantalizing, but unavailable. We really cannot get acquainted with it; the merest fraction of it is ours.

However, the mountains—they are ours as much as we can encompass with the eye and with the eager foot. So one cannot tire of the mountains.

The easterner whose ideas center chiefly upon the coast region of California is surprised when he finds what a rush there is, in the summer and fall, by the Californians themselves, to the high country. They know

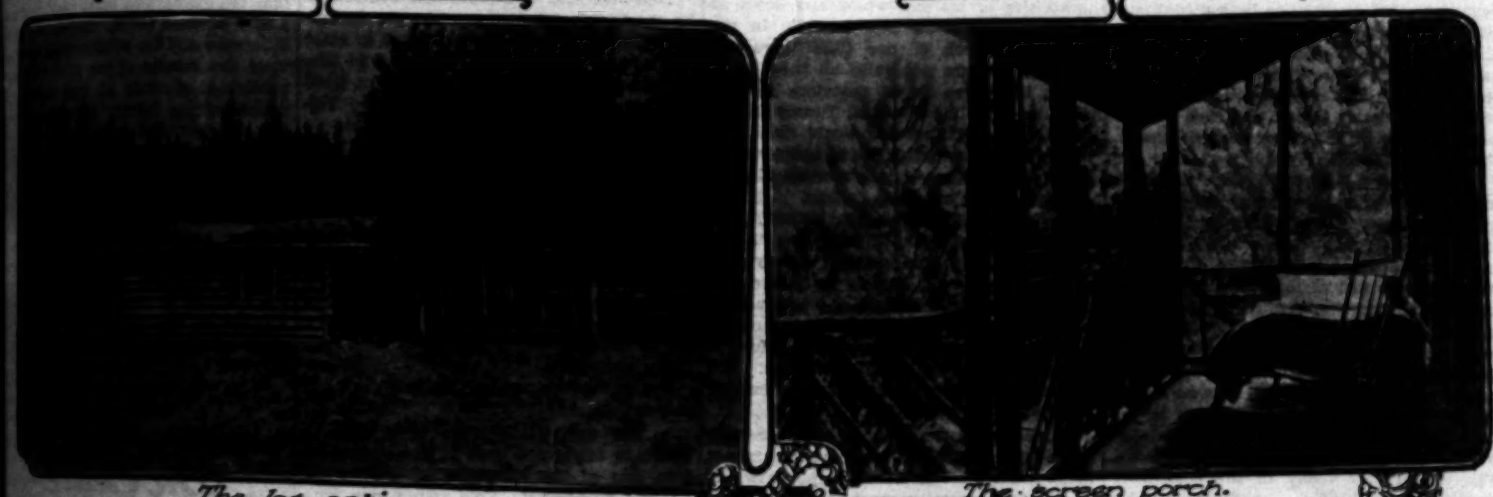
a matter of foundation and studding and joists, the amateur with any eye to the manner in which town cottages are put together can pretty nearly engineer his own job. Why, I have known dentists and doctors and lawyers and school teachers who at home couldn't (or hadn't) built even a chicken coop, to tackle their cottage among the pines and do a job of which they rightly were proud.

Nature is not critical unless the work is too exact. All the little inequalities caused by measurement short or long accord perfectly with her own ideas; for she, also, adapts herself to circumstances. The slabs (for heaven's sake, don't intrude upon the timber with surfaced clapboards, or with brick or stone; get the long mill slabs, or trimmings.) They come in all widths, and in various thicknesses; they are rough, they lay on quickly, they demand little adjustment, and the artisan with an eye to effect

very beginning. It will have a soul. And in your absence Nature will take better care of it for you.

Next in importance to the porch is the fireplace. Narrow the flue at the throat, a little; that is, check it sharply, on the grate side, where it leaves, and maybe it won't smoke. There is some knack and some trick and much luck in building a flue. But make the fireplace generous. In town we buy wood by the load and pay for it by the acre, it seems to me. Out here, in the wide domain of the high country, we buy it by the acre and very likely need not pay for it at all, providing that we destroy nothing useful and obey the regulations of Uncle Sam. As a rule the forest ranger does not object to the courteous camper or outer's using for fuel the dead timber. So one may revel in a fireplace as capacious as the ways of a Nature niggardly, in the mountains, of naught.

It is astonishing how simply we can live,



and they appreciate. To the tourist the coast; to the canny resident, who once has been initiated, the big hills, the pines and the streams.

Forsooth, poor in resources must be any one, in California, who feels that he must deny himself or herself a flying trip to some park or lake or headwater nook, where sky meets crest. It is not at all necessary to pay board, or to engage quarters. There never was a mountain country more closely tempered to the short wool of the tender-foot or the lean flanks of the submerged nine-tenths—who, by the way, are the most prosperous and most contented of California's population. The western mountains are much kinder than the sea. The Colorado Rockies have for some years been a mecca for rich and poor alike, and in summer and fall, except for their cloudbursts, they truly are a delectable region. But California's Sierras surpass them, being more varied, of more beauty, of more grandeur, and yet naturally more hospitable. They proffer all that the Rockies may proffer, and add thereto, in timber, verdure and equality of weather.

It came across me just the other day, when I read in a magazine that one California family rented an acre of forest reserve from the government for a trifling sum a year, and built thereon a log cabin, how foolish any of us are when we say that we can't find a place in the mountains. There is nothing freer. One may pitch a tent or build a lean-to practically anywhere high or low in the whole Sierra system of the State, and be charged not a cent. Let him select his stream or park or lake or canyon, and well-nigh always he will find, within a mile or so, some kind of a woodsman who will build for him or help him build a permanent cabin.

A town carpenter is not of much use, in this branch of craftsmanship. Cabins are not constructed like houses. Of course, the ordinary log cabin, with the spaces chinked, is a simple matter of leverage, and skill with the ax or adze—until one gets to the roof. The log cabin is stout, and enduring, and warm or cool as required. But the customary log cabin is not graceful. For grace and real architectural possibilities, the slab cabin stands supreme.

It fits in with the landscape even better than does the log cabin; and as it is merely

can arrange them in sundry pleasing patterns.

How good smells such a habitation! Living in it, one lives as would a dryad, in a fir or pine trunk. He is surrounded by the clean wood and the crisp bark.

A slope is the best site for a cabin. We have the drainage; and we have the convenience of storage room. Moreover, we have the advantage of elevation for that roomy, sunny, screened porch that is basking place by day and starry, fragrant bedroom by night. In town we build the bathroom first, and the house about it. In the high country of the green and the blue we build the porch first, and the house inside of it.

One hundred dollars ought to build a "rustic" cabin and pay amply for material and labor. If you built it yourself (and no joy is sweeter) you should get out considerably under that figure. Of course, circumstances alter cases. There is material and labor—and again there is material and labor. But at the worst I want, at work upon a mountain cabin of mine, no man who does not work with a smile and a song, in his heart if not on his face; for the peace of the great hills is around-about.

After all, build it yourself—you and she. Build it as you choose, and as you can, after the fashion of the wild things. Then will you love it the more, and from the

and enjoy living, when amidst the pines and firs and spruces, or the redwoods and the live oaks, of high California. Possibly it is the sense of strength and cleanliness; the knowledge that up here simplicity and decency go hand in hand. The high country is essentially the poor man's country; the country of the rustic cottage, of plain clothes and plain ways, for Nature does the rest. She was here first, and she'll always be here.

Microbes in Money. [New York Sun:] How microbes literally swarm on the coins carried in our pockets is shown by the figures obtained as the result of experiments by M. Marc Langlais, which are published in the *Matin*.

M. Langlais washed various pieces of money in a fixed quantity of sterilized water. Taking an average cubic centimeter of the water in which a bronze 10-centime piece was washed would disclose no fewer than 760,000 bacteria, 3 per cent. of which was mold. The nickel 25-centime piece yielded 140,000 bacteria, 2 per cent. of which was mold.

For silver two-franc pieces the figures were 160,000 and 1 per cent.; gold 20-franc pieces, 220,000 and 0 per cent.; bank notes, 1,200,000 and 8 per cent.



THE CREATION of man in a condition of absolute moral innocence, the Garden of Eden in which he had his first home, the temptation of the woman and the eating of the forbidden fruit, the consequent fall of man, and his condemnation ever after to "eat bread in the sweat of his face," all make up a beautiful legend full of poetic sentiment. But to the scientific people of today this is poetry, not fact, myth, not history.

The Eagle with keen eye looks over the past as critically as the present, with the result that his conclusion is that the history of the human race on this good and beautiful earth of ours has been a continual rise from worse to better things every generation and every year of time that has passed. Each generation has made stepping-stones of all those that were dead, to reach these better things, and each generation has been "the heir of all the ages in the foremost ranks of time."

The rise of the human species has been most notable in that which concerns the material things of the world, as might be expected in a world which is all material and in a life which is mostly so. The high school boy or girl of today knows more of the natural sciences, that is, the facts concerning the material things of life, than ever came into the mind of Pythagoras or Aristotle. Francis Bacon had mastered nearly all the sciences of all time as known in his day, and held packed away in the back part of his cranium all the knowledge of his age in all branches of knowledge. The college boy today in the sophomore class, yes, the freshman on the day of his matriculation, knows more about these natural sciences than ever Bacon dreamed

the species would have in their text-books.

In mental things the rise of the human race from the earliest "Darwinian germ," or from the days when the "missing link" was lost from the earth, has been very great. But in recent generations the progress of the race in this respect has not been so great. There is no lyric poet of the day that can be compared for a moment to David the peasant-poet King of Israel, or to psalmists that lived before him. Who would compare Ella Wheeler Wilcox with "burning Sappho" of "the Isles of Greece" as a lyric poetess? Not even Heinrich Heine, a great lyric of the past generation, can claim the right to stand at the head of his class while the Odes of Quintus Horatius Flaccus remain extant.

In morals you have made more progress than in mental things, but not so much as in material things. Plato never rode upon an electric railroad train going a mile a minute, nor did Homer, the most sublime of poets, nor Virgil, the most finished in the beauty of his verse, ever ride in a six-sixty touring car. But in morals there is scarcely a king on any throne in Christendom whose life is not clean compared with that of David, King of Israel, albeit the theological authorities of his day wrote him down as "a man after God's own heart." In the Christian church of our time there are apostles who are not quite all they ought to be, but there is no postulate for the apostate who like Saul of Tarsus in his zeal to do God's service would "hold the clothes of young men" intent upon cruelly stoning to death a saintly person already enrolled in the apostolic college.

The greatest, highest, wisest moral Teacher of all time said to His followers, "Be ye perfect, as I also am perfect." Every man of you has a long way to go before you reach perfection in morals, and the race as a whole has almost an infinite and an infinitely weary journey before it, before it reaches the acme of moral perfection. You are better than your fathers, but not enough so to make you very proud.

Let me tell you a story of the year 1827, scene laid at Paris. It is a romance and not history, but the romances to produce works worthy of immortality must paint the scenes of life as they are lived by the people around them. This story is written by Alexandre

Dumas, and is entitled "The Mohicans of Paris." It tells a story of a young man, Justin Corbie, who finds cast away by a ditch a beautiful girl child, and takes her home to his mother, who rears her as a member of the family. In due time Justin falls in love with Nina, and they are about to be married when a law of the French kingdom forbids the bans, and she is sent to a boarding school at Versailles. There she makes the acquaintance of a high-bred damsel, Susanne de Valgeneuse. This one has a brother, the Count Loredan de Valgeneuse, who takes a fancy to the orphan girl, and the sister engineers the conspiracy to have her kidnapped in the dead of night by two Mohicans, carried away to the brother's castle in the country. The Chief of Police of Paris investigates the case, and each step leads him surely right to the door of the room occupied by Mlle. Valgeneuse, to the door into her room, to her bedside, where her slippers, still soiled with the sand from the garden walk, fitting exactly into the footprints in the garden, lead to the certain conclusion that she is the criminal and that the kidnapping was done on behalf of her brother, whose character in this respect is notorious throughout Paris.

The high-bred damsel, when confronted by the Chief of Police and the process verbal being in progress, she is asked to state her name, residence and condition in life. With a toss of her proud, high-born head she says: "My name is Susanne de Valgeneuse, daughter of the late Marquis de Valgeneuse, brother of the present Count Loredan de Valgeneuse. One of my uncles is a cardinal in the hierarchy of the church, and another one is a minister in the Cabinet of King Charles X of France."

The Chief of Police hereupon "threw a fit" and "fell into it." That ended the whole prosecution of the kidnappers, and the kidnaper, too. A low state of morals and a pit of political corruption worse than anything in our day.

But how much worse? A good deal, but not enough.

In our own State there is before the courts a celebrated case in many respects like that of the kidnapping of Mlle. Nina, bastard de provost. Two young men with a big "political pull" are charged with enticing two young women to accompany them

from their homes into a building where the four were living together, in guise of two married couples. The charge is laid against them, and the case against the young men as it stands is bad and black. Each left a young man and each at least one young girl, and done without protector or support in the case. One of the young women, the other was certainly foolish if not idiotic. She certainly "stooped to folly."

The likeness between this case and the story of nearly 160 years ago is an allegation that by political intrigue and influence which reaches the very highest political circles of America, these young men coming to pass an awful sentence of justice by having the prosecution indefinitely, perhaps forever, and the young men delivered from the prison, making a legal defense before the court. This puts the government of the republic of 1913 in about as bad a position as that of the weak French King of 1827.

But the difference is in the present compared with the past in that political pull was not powerful enough that the young men must stand trial before a jury of their peers. The difference and its effectiveness will be upon the results of the trial. Published accounts of this case and action of the former District Attorney of the Northern Federal District of California into the account, probably misrepresenting the conduct of the Federal Department of Justice at Washington there is a difference of justice, the difference between America today and France under Louis Philippe.

Yours for justice.

The Eagle



ONE CANNOT but be impressed with the delightful advantages of civilization. It really is rather jolly to be civilized, don't you know? Barbarians are so very limited. Just savages and nothing more. But when one is thoroughly and superbly civilized one can enjoy all the thrills of unsophisticated barbarism and indulge all the fascinating whims of savagery with impunity. And keep one's intellectual prestige as well.

Take England, for instance. Very civilized, England. All the intellectuals are as savage as ever they can be, in England just now. The more civilized and cultured a man is the more savage he is.

Those delightful idealists the Home-Rule-for-Ireland party. Led by William Redmond, a man of high scholarly attainments, they have enforced the beauty and desirability of their ideals upon the British government with such quaint old-fashioned methods as dynamite, cattle maiming, riots and destruction of property. It proved highly effectual, but there is always that disconcerting little hint from those other idealists, the loyal Ulstermen, who are equally determined that Ireland does not need Home Rule, to the effect that once the act is passed they will resist in the usual civilized manner—dynamite, riots, destruction! And this gentle opposition is led by a famous King's counsel—Sir Edward Carson—quite a civilized chap.

It is the same with woman's suffrage. The militant ladies have quite a monopoly

of the intellectuals on their side, duchesses, countesses, authors, composers, artists, and such masculine intellectual celebrities as Galworthy, Housman, Bernard Shaw, Maefield, etc.—and they all advocate riots and dynamite as a desirable means of attaining their ideal. The anti-suffragettes, on the other hand, led by such civilized patriots as Lord Curzon and Lord Cromer, have threatened exactly similar tactics if woman's suffrage is conceded—so the public gets it either way—and it is all so charmingly civilized.

Fashionable Barbarism.

IT IS THE SAME in artistic, intellectual France. The more civilized the country the more barbarous their methods of attaining their ideals. Public demonstrations are always celebrated in blood in France.

And in the United States (Cosmo Hamilton to the contrary, we insist that we are civilized) when our higher moral ideals are jeopardized we always signify our strong disapproval with a lynching, if the police are not very spry.

New Zealand (she must be civilized because she has had woman's suffrage for several years now) is passing through a similar experience. They are now cutting one another's throats in the noble cause of peace. The pro-militarists, meaning those that approve of universal service in the army for all able-bodied men, and the anti-militarists, who believe that war is a wicked thing and ought to be abolished, have been fighting each other for weeks now and several antips have been caught with bombs in their possession, just to enforce their peaceful arguments.

No barbarians could get away with conduct like that. If they signify their legitimate differences of opinion with a little bloodshed some civilized nation immediately steps in and "pacifies" them.

The chief difference between civilization and barbarism is the acquired taste. Some are born barbarous while others attain barbarism by long and earnest striving. Civilization assists barbarism to take more interesting, ingenious and devastating forms—it is, in fact, super-barbarism, the cultivated article.

Elevator Complications.

ELEVATORS are, of course, the very essence of civilization, so I can conscientiously meander into a disquisition thereon at this point if I like. Especially as they generally make me feel savage, uncouth, ignorant, and all those horrid things. That proves that I am only half civilized myself, of course. But from the very moment that I am called upon to decide which bell to push, the Up or the Down, to the time when I once more set foot on stationary ground, I am conscious of intense resentment against elevators. They complicate life so shockingly. They claim our attention, irritate our sang froid, and call for such complete concentration of purpose. No matter what important matters one may desire to think over, they must be completely banished from the mind and one's whole intellectual equipment concentrated on the elevator, for the nonce.

First there is the bell. Why and when and which does one press? Up—or Down? Does Up mean that I want to go up, or that I am up and want to go down? There is no one I envy so much as the debonaire chap that bustles in and presses the bell, either bell, with supreme self-confidence. And yet, of course, he may be bluffing. I have done it myself—and then suffered harassing doubts as to whether I really pressed the right one after all.

Then there are those frisky little lights, sometimes white but often red, that shine up unexpectedly and set one all of a flutter. I know they are intended to convey some code signal, especially that neat little row, like footlights, just in front of the cold, stern person that works the sliding apparatus. I surmise they are to show us where he is, so that we don't tread on him.

Elevator Etiquette.

GETTING into the blessed things is a Galpitting affair. Should one just step inside and stand still or is it good form to wiggle one's way to the back? Must one gaze round anxiously to discover stray females and is it essential to whip off one's hat and show one's bald spot? Does one edge back clumsily from the entrance and let the female out first or may one step forth airily and leave the coast clear and

roomy for the platypygus passenger? And those awful occasions when one oneself the sole occupant of an elevator that obviously has not the slightest intention of running for me alone. I am a man in uniform saunters casually round floor entrance and casts disdainful glances our way, while the elevator himself quietly ignores our presence. Our self-respect at its lowest ebb, and just about made up our mind to walk out reflecting consolingly that it will be for our stomach, when a fellow intruder barks. The unformed gentleman little rattle, the gate claps, and out he bumps up into our throat which grows being able to call our fellow intruder by name. We mumble R, and our hands hang up to the top. The lady who wears us up against the disturbing desire to fuss the unfortunate misanthrope gets out and walk down. May it be humiliating occasions upon which I chosen the latter and better course, and be seen by the supercilious owner of the floor, the while he curled a smug smile, much and walks too little, I have learned the hard way, and the heavy Democratic majority in the county of Los Angeles into a moderate republican majority. The question was to out candidates popular enough in the Democratic party to turn the tide where was possible. The late Stephen M. was put up for State Senator and C. Kays for Sheriff. They were the only Democrats elected to office in the county that year.

When Mr. Kays's term as Sheriff came to end in 1899 the city water company sought him as their receiver, and he held position until 1902. This proved to be to show unmistakable signs of corruption. Nothing like this could stand. In 1904 the question came up of discharging the waterworks. The city at all times owned the water supply for domestic irrigation uses in the city, coming from Los Angeles River, the title having been from the Spanish laws which established the old pueblo. Fifty years before the of which I am writing a company was formed of citizens who received a charter from the city granting the right to lay

resigned the position as Deputy County Clerk to be appointed Under-Sheriff, and that position during the term of office the Sheriff, the late H. W. Mitchell. Mitchell was succeeded in the office by W. R. Rowland, still one of the best-loved and best-beloved citizens of Los Angeles, known by everybody as "Billy Rowland." Kays remained as Under-Sheriff until 1897 Mr. Kays was elected Treasurer of the city of Los Angeles, and was re-elected to the same office in 1892, and for third time in 1884.

This was the year that Grover Cleveland was elected President of the United States for the first time, and following his inauguration the next year, all the Federal offices in California were turned over to the faithful Democrats. In 1885 the late Mr. Kays was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the State of California, the headquarters of the office being in San Francisco, and Collector Ellis appointed Mr. Kays agent for revenue stamps.

In 1887 a great deal of new population came into Southern California, and it was nearly all from the Northern States, bringing the heavy Democratic majority in the county of Los Angeles into a moderate republican majority. The question was to out candidates popular enough in the Democratic party to turn the tide where was possible. The late Stephen M. was put up for State Senator and C. Kays for Sheriff. They were the only Democrats elected to office in the county that year.

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Who's Who---And Wherefore.

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest.

A NATIVE SON.

A NATIVE SON.
 CHARLES KAYS was born at
 Boston, May 6, 1860, his father
 was a native of

likeness between this case and that of nearly 100 years ago is the fact that by political intrigue and force which reaches the very highest circles of America, there came today to pass an awful miscarriage of justice by having the prosecution proceed against a man, perhaps forever, and the other men delivered from the second trial by a legal defense before the court. It puts the government of the American people of 1913 in about as baleful a light as that of the weak French King of 1825.

the difference is in favor of the state compared with the past in that the trial was not powerful enough, and the young men must stand trial before their peers. The measure of justice and its effectiveness will depend on the results of the trial. Taking the account of this case and the account of the former District Attorney of the Northern Federal District of California, the account, probably ninety-nine times as good as the account of the young men out of every hundred in California, as the matter stands, convinced of the guilt of the young men. If even justice follows, the difference between America today and France 100 years ago will be great. If through the indifference of the Federal Department of Justice at Washington there is a miscarriage of justice, the difference between America today and France under Charles X will be very inconsiderable.

Yours for justice,

The Eagle

for the platypygous passenger? those awful occasions when one finds the sole occupant of an elevator previously has not the slightest hint of running for me alone. A pair of uniform saunters casually round the floor entrance and casts disparaging glances our way, while the elevator promptly ignores our presence. With self-respect at its lowest ebb, we have just made up our mind to walk down consolingly that it will be good for our stomach, when a fellow traveler enters. The uniformed gentleman clicks his heels, the gate clangs, and our host is pushed up into our throat which prevents us from being able to call our floor in our own tones. We mumble it, and are taken up to the top. The haughty one who has just entered looks down at us for us to disembark. Then our host insists the disturbing decision is ours. The unfortunate misunderstanding ends with us standing and walking down. Many are the occasions upon which I have been the latter and baser course, only to be rebuffed by the supercilious sneerer on each floor. While he curled a sarcastic lip at me in the large hotels, where one enters in a motor car and walks too little, I have been the victim for the exhilarating exercise of walking up to my room. Ah, but it is not the loss of prestige is something to be feared. The management immediately insists that one is a country cousin who has no elevator, and patronage follows at the next day. If your room is only on the second floor you must positively walk up to be seen mounting that noble staircase—a confession of plebeian tastes.

one short of a British
nd.
used to a plain diet. I had, after
three weeks at a constant hotel,
unmistakable signs of anorexia
tion. Nothing like climbing
be a corporation. Oh, the trouble
suffered! Seventeen different
ed me to the elevator on the
negged determination I decided
walk up to my room. It took
It took me all night. I had
hours to get beyond the
mental in the building
to meet me on the
must me politely to the elevator

CHARLES KAYS was born at
Barbara, May 5, 1850, his father
being John C. Kays, a native of
Massachusetts, Ireland, and his mother
Barbara, a native of California. Her
ancestors that her ancestors came
from west of Ireland at some previous
time I mistake not the grandmother
of Kays, on the mother's side, was
Barbara. The mother died early,
and he, but the father lived until
recently, passing away at the great
age of 70. There were eleven children born
to him, and the subject of the sketch
was the fifth. He was educated in the public
schools of Santa Barbara and of Santa Ynez
and received his primary degree, for at the age
of 14 he turned to quit school and go to
work. He found a job in the general mer-
chandise store of Thomas W. Moore of
Santa Barbara, and after getting a swing at
it he attended school part of the
year at a college at Santa Ynez conducted
by the Catholic Brothers.

... at the age of 24, James C. ... his native town and State and ... where he spent some years ... district, and leaving there re- ... California and went into a similar ... in the Cerro Gordo mining ... in Iowa county. Here he established ... merchandise store.

At the young man returned to his father's home, and soon afterward to Los Angeles and obtained a position as book-keeper in the hardware store of J. & L. Long, afterward changed into J. & L. Reynolds, and finally organized a corporation still existing as Harper, J. & L. Co.

He was later A. W. Potts, who held the
position of County Clerk for something like
10 years in Los Angeles county, ap-
pointed by the state as a deputy in his office,
and held the position during that and
the next year.

joined the position as Deputy County Clerk to be appointed Under-Sheriff, and in that position during the term of office of Sheriff, the late H. W. Mitchell. Mitchell was succeeded in the office of Sheriff by J. H. Howard, still one of the best-loved and best-beloved citizens of Los Angeles, known by everybody as "Billy Howard." Ray remained as Under-Sheriff.

Mr. Ray was elected Treasurer of the County of Los Angeles, and was re-elected to the same office in 1883, and for 1884 and 1885.

the year that Grover Cleveland
President of the United States
and, following his inaugura-
tion last year, all the Federal offices in
the State were turned over to the faithful
Democratic party. In 1885 the late
Hon. J. W. Ellis was appointed Collector of Inter-
nal Revenue for the State of California, the
first of the office being in San
Francisco, and Collector Ellis appointed
J. C. K. K. agent for revenue stamps

It was a great deal of new population coming from Southern California, and it was mostly from the Northern States. The heavy Democratic majority in the city of Los Angeles into a moderate political majority. The question was to make the Republican popular enough in the city to turn the tide where it was possible. The late Stephen M. King ran up for State Senator and for City for Sheriff. They were elected. The Democrats elected to office in 1900 that year.

in 1849 when as Sheriff came to
the city water company se-
to his receiver, and he held
until 1862. This proved to be
to the city and to Mr. Kays,
the question came up of dis-
of the waterworks. The city at all
the water supply for domestic
was in the city, coming from
the Spanish River, the title having been
from the Spanish laws which estab-
of public. Fifty years before the
which I am writing a company was
of citizens who received a charter
the granting the right to lay

pipes, distribute the water and collect the revenue. The city at that early period was too poor to undertake so great a work, and it proved a very valuable concession to the capitalists who were granted the privileges. The concession carried with it the right of the city to terminate the contract at the end of the period and to take over the works at a valuation to be established by fixed methods. Mr. Kays was selected as one of the arbitrators to decide what price should be paid for the waterworks. His knowledge of city affairs and his intimate knowledge of the water company's works were of great advantage.

Meantime Mr. Kays had gone into the banking business, being one of the originators of the Dollar Savings Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles, organized originally as the Riverside Savings Association, and later changed into the Dollar Savings Bank. Mr. Kays also became connected with the First National Bank of Hollywood, where for years he had his home, was one of the originators of the Central National Bank of Los Angeles, was a promoter of the Bank of Glendale, and of other financial institutions.

Mr. Kays early in life married at Booneville, Mo., Miss Alice Benedict, and to them have been born four children, the eldest one, James Walter Kays, being now a man of mature years. In the meantime the Los Angeles bank with which Mr. Kays was connected was changed into the Park Savings Bank, a name received from its position on the corner of Fifth and Hill streets, opposite Central Park, and with which James Walter Kays has been connected in an important position for several years. This bank has recently been purchased by the Bank of Italy, a San Francisco institution, and the former Park Bank is now known as the Bank of Italy, and the younger Kays remains connected actively with that institution.

Inherits Color and Tone.

What Los Angeles citizen is better known than J. Bond Francisco, and what one has earned the high reputation he enjoys among the people of the city?

In this semi-Iberian country it is unnecessary to say that the Francisco family originated at some time in Spain. Yet they were not Iberians, but Franks, who probably went to the peninsula with the Goths and Visigoths who overran that country so fair in scene, so rich in soil, after being overrun in turn by Carthaginians, Romans, Norsemen, Moors and Saracens, the Goths conquering Spain as an outlying province of the Roman Empire.

The Francisco family, with one of whom this sketch is concerned, migrated in the far past across the Pyrenees and settled in Southern France. There they remained until the revocation of the edict of Nantes, which drove the Huguenots across the channel into England, among the refugees being the Franciscos. Then many years ago a branch of the family migrated to America.

and settled in New York, from which some of them drifted west into Ohio, where the father of the subject of this sketch became a well-known, highly-honored and leading citizen. He came to Los Angeles about thirty years ago. The elder Francisco was known as Andrew, and he was a printer and journalist. He established the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Cincinnati Times, was editor of the Ohio State Journal at Columbus and of the Commercial Telegram at Toledo; then when Gen. Harrison Gray Otis became directing head of the Los Angeles Times he induced his old and valued friend, Andrew Francisco, to come to Los Angeles and join him in the publication of what has become the biggest newspaper in the world.

It would be a queer thing if some of the color and tone derived from Spanish and Southern French experiences did not crop out somewhere in the Francisco family. J. Rond Francisco manifests this survival of the influence of environment in himself. At a very early age he manifested a decided leaning toward music and an ability for that entrancing art, and moreover he ac-

lected the violin, the sweetest instrument that ever produced musical sounds under the touch of human hands, as his favorite. He was born in Cincinnati, December 14, 1864, the fourth of six children. His education on the violin was secured under the direction of the best teachers in America, after which he went to Europe and studied at Paris, Berlin and Munich. His progress was markedly great, and he has become one of the noted violinists of America.

It is twenty-five or twenty-six years since Madame Patti, the diva of song, first visited Los Angeles with the celebrated Luigi Arditi, one of the first violinists of the world, as her orchestra leader. Her manager, Marcus Meyer, came to the writer of this sketch for information as to musical talent to add to the musicians brought from Europe with the great opera singer. He was told he would find very little suitable material to pass under the critical ear of Arditi, but Mr. Francisco was mentioned as a sure candidate to pass muster as one of the violins, and Mr. Arditi sent me a message of thanks for recommending the Los Angeles player to his attention.

Simultaneously with music Mr. Francisco took up the study of painting, and judging from his devotion to this second art he considers it his leading line. His masters in painting held as world-wide distinction as those who taught him music. At all the big continental capitals, at each of which he passed some years, he devoted himself to the brush and the palette with great ardor under the leading artists of each city.

If any one wants to know the standing of J. Bond Francisco as a painter, he can get his information from first hands by visiting the California Club and asking to be permitted to sit for half an hour and gaze upon "Matlilja." This is a painting from the brush of Mr. Francisco representing a scene in the Matlilja Mountains as the sun sets over mountain ridge and ocean space. It is a conception from the heart of a thorough-going impressionist, and the conception is carried out by an accuracy of drawing and a justness of coloring which are the result of a most experienced eye and skillful hand. Of course, it is not nature in the raw, nor it is a photograph of nature. It is a poetical conception of that protean goddess in her most charming mood, and makes nature palpitate to the eye and sing a lyric of enchanting praise to nature in the ear of the sensitive beholder. This painting was purchased from Mr. Francisco by the late Jonathan S. Slauson and presented to the club at a cost of \$2000, and the directors of the institution who would sell it for five times the sum would be lacking in business sense as well as in artistic appreciation.

Mr. Francisco married a daughter of the late Louis Gottschalk, a leading citizen of Los Angeles in his time and a very distinguished member of the California bar, who was appointed by Mr. Cleveland during his presidency to the consulate of a leading German city.

The Longest at the Game.

That man is blessed who has been in the real estate business in the city of Los Angeles for any length of time. How blessed must a man be who has been at it for a quarter of a century, with scarcely a day off! The senior member of the firm of Lee A. McConnell & Co. has been longer in the real estate business without interruption than any other man in the city.

Lee A. McConnell was born in Warren county, Missouri, August 25, 1858. His education was in the public schools of his native county, and finished by a course in the William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo. From this institution he went to study law at Lebanon, Tenn., in a university under the control of the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. McConnell was admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1880 and practiced his profession for some years, two of them at St. Louis, with distinguished success. He came to Los Angeles in 1885, and was admitted to the California bar, but did not practice law, although he sometimes takes a case in which

he lends his legal and business talents to some attorney who solicits this at his hands. Soon after coming here the big premature boom in California real estate was in full swing and he formed a partnership with A. H. Merwin. Then he went by himself a little while, and in 1887 formed a partnership with the late Maj. Otto Brodtbeck, and this continued until Mr. Brodtbeck died in 1892; when Mr. McConnell succeeded to the business, retaining the firm style all these years. Recently, he took in as a partner Joseph Irvine, a member of the family which owns the great Irvine ranch in Orange county, and who has operated in real estate in Los Angeles for a good many years.

The Los Angeles Stock Exchange is at the present time a mighty healthy infant industry. Mr. McConnell is the father of this institution. Oil became quite a feature of the industrial development of this section, and there was a good deal of trading in oil stocks. Mr. McConnell met one friend and then another, and proposed an association to deal in oil stocks, and that was the beginning of the present stock exchange. It grew to number fifteen, and these met every Wednesday in each week at a little modest dinner at Levy's restaurant, where they ate their soup and swapped oil stock.

Lee A. McConnell is a director in several banks, and one of the founders, if I am not mistaken, of what is now the Central Bank. He wisely takes his life not too seriously, and enjoys occasional respite from his business in domestic and foreign travel. He has visited about all parts of his own country, has made an extended tour through Canada, and has visited most of the prominent cities of Western Europe.

Lee A. McConnell is a Democrat in politics, and takes an intimate interest in everything concerning his party and his country, but has always refused to hold office, although many offices have been pressed upon him. In 1902 the Democratic city convention nominated Mr. McConnell for City Attorney, and he would have been elected had he lifted a voice to ask for the office or turned a hand to secure it. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce from its beginning, and as a member of the Committee on Good Roads called the first meeting ever held in Southern California for the promotion of an undertaking which now absorbs the attention of all good citizens, which has spread all over the United States, and which has accomplished already a great work in the way of good roads.

PACIFIC PERSONALS.

A divorce suit was won the other day in the San Francisco courts where the attorneys for the plaintiff were Miss Annette Adams and Miss Margaret Ogden. Miss Ogden inherits her legal ability, being a daughter of a Superior Judge of Alameda county.

Trousers are one of the concomitants of civilization, and are insignia of modern industry. Mrs. K. Faracias, employed in the shipping department of a wholesale grocery company at Stockton, has "put on the pants" in order to make her labor more convenient. It is said that no race ever adopted pants and went back to skirts. Perhaps that is what the women are aiming at in their abbreviated skirts or one-legged pantaloons.

That is surely a great fight in Washington with Senator Works and Tom Fox of Sacramento in the ring. Tom is a small fellow every way compared with the Senator, but there are a lot of bets being made on the smaller man.

No one will question the ardent Christianity of Miss Edith Apperson, a young woman who has left her happy home in Pomona for Central Africa, being engaged in the business of Christianizing the blacks.

The City Recorder of Lordsburg is named Williams, and his first name is "Bob." "Bob" Williams can run for any office in the gift of the people of California with a good chance of being elected. He has refused to fine a pretty girl for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk.

Li Hung Chang's Diary. By Frank G. Carpenter.

Chinese Statesman.

MUCH UNWRITTEN HISTORY CONCERNING HIM.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF THE TREATY COMMISSION—STORIES OF HIS ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION—THE CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS—WHAT LI HUNG CHANG SAYS OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER—CHRISTIANITY VS. CONFUCIANISM AND HOW THE GREAT VICEROY PUT THEM ON A PAR—THE NEW CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON (D. C.)—I spent an evening this week with a man who for more than half a century has been molding the affairs of nations—a man who has formed not only an integral part of our domestic and diplomatic history, but who has had much to do with making the history of others of the great world powers. Born in Indiana, during the Presidency of Andrew Jackson, he graduated at the State University there when Franklin Pierce was still in the White House. He carried on his law studies at Harvard during the first years of James Buchanan's administration and, with the single exception of Andrew Johnson, he has held important commissions signed by every President since then from Abraham Lincoln down to and including William Howard Taft, of blessed memory. I refer to John W. Foster, soldier, Ambassador, Secretary of State, international lawyer, statesman and author, who now at 77 has an eye as bright and a mind as keen as when he began the practice of law at Evansville, Ind., more than fifty-three years ago.

Gen. Foster graduated from college at the age of 19. He began to practice law at 21, and he was not yet 25 when, without solicitation, he was made a major in the United States army. That was in 1861. He commanded a regiment during the war, being made lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and was mustered out at its close at the head of a division of cavalry as brigadier-general. Mr. Foster's diplomatic career began before he was 40. Gen. Grant then made him our Minister to Mexico, and from that time to this he has been more or less connected with our diplomatic history. He has represented the United States as Minister or Ambassador in Russia and Spain, and he has been a special envoy to make treaties with such countries as Great Britain, Russia, Germany and Brazil. As an international lawyer during the intervals of his diplomatic services he has acted as the counselor of Mexico, China and other nations, and he was invited by the Emperor of China to aid in bringing about the treaty of peace with Japan at the close of its great war with that country. In those negotiations he saved China an immense loss of territory, and the actual payment of more than \$75,000,000.

As an author Gen. Foster has added much to the valuable history of our country. His "Century of American Diplomacy," published in 1900, is a standard text-book in our colleges; his other diplomatic works can be found in every library, and his "Diplomatic Memoirs," printed in 1909, are intensely interesting and have had a large sale.

To interview a man like this makes one feel as Aladdin must have felt when he first rubbed the old lamp in the cave and saw the vast quantities of gold and jewels about him. He did not know what to take first. Gen. Foster has done so much, been so much, and seen so much that it is hard to know what questions to ask or what lines of his life to touch.

I have settled this question in favor of China, and that because of the manuscript of a diary of Li Hung Chang which Gen. Foster has been examining, with the purpose of writing an introduction thereto, for the Houghton-Mifflin Company. It is not generally known that this diary is in existence. It consists of memoranda and notes collected from the archives of the high offices which Li Hung Chang held during the seventy-eight years of his life. It begins with his early manhood and runs from then on until his death in 1901, giving most interesting pictures of what has been going on behind the scenes in the China of the past fifty or sixty years.

Said Gen. Foster: "The diary was not written from day to day, but only as matters of interest and importance sprang up. Some parts of it came from the private papers in the possession of Li Hung Chang's family. Other parts were found in the records which he left in the archives of the yamens at Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton. Many of the notes were written at Peking, and not a few were dashed off at the close of his interviews with the Empress Dowager, Prince Ching and others of the highest Chinese officials. In all cases he handles things without gloves, saying just what he thinks, describing just what occurred and making emphatic observations thereon. He usually speaks of the Empress Dowager as the 'Old Buddha,' and often tells how she went into a rage and ordered him out of her presence. At the end of one interview he writes that the Old Buddha manifested an ebullition of passion such as he had never seen, except in his own family, and rather pathetically continued that 'the chief difference was that while he was at his home he could control his own actions and, it might be, retire; but with the Empress Dowager this was not possible, for there one had to remain on his knees and bow his head to the floor in humble submission.'

"Had Li Hung Chang much influence with the Empress Dowager?" I asked.

"Yes, the old Empress had great confidence in him and Li had a great respect for her, but he did not hesitate to tell her what he actually thought, although, he knew it might result in his own degradation."

"Yes, the old Empress had great confidence in him and Li had a great respect for her, but he did not hesitate to tell her what he actually thought, although, he knew it might result in his own degradation."



Li Hung Chang at 55.

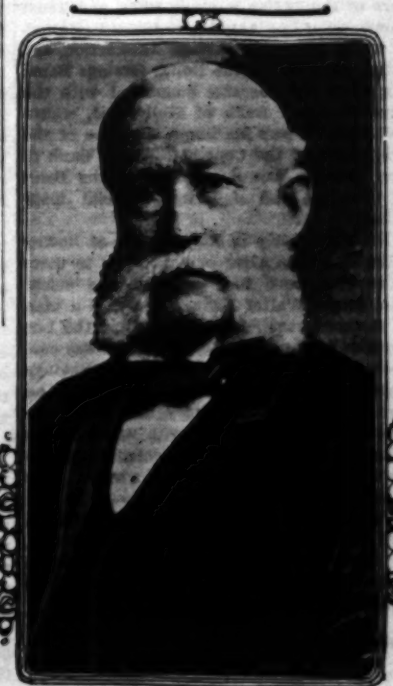
It was this frankness that several times lost him his yellow jacket, and once or twice came near losing him his head. The Empress Dowager was surprised and angry at the way things turned out during the Chinese-Japanese war. She supposed that her army was equal to that of Japan and she blamed Li because it was not. He was, you know, at the head of the Chinese military establishment as far as modern methods were concerned. He had organized what was thought to be a modern army, and had to a large extent dispensed with the old spears and flintlocks. He was refused the money, however, which was needed to bring his troops to a state of efficiency, and he warned the Empress Dowager not to engage in that war. The Empress thought she knew better, and when the Chinese troops were found wanting she denounced Li Hung Chang and took away his high honors.

"But nevertheless, general, she appointed Li Hung Chang the head of the commission which made the treaty of peace."

"Yes, the Viceroy remained in disgrace until the time came when peace had to be made. The Empress Dowager knew that he was the best man in the empire to head the treaty commission and so she was forced to receive him into favor again. After the treaty stipulations had been settled they proved to be very unpopular in China. Expressions of disgust came in from all parts of the empire, and the most prominent officials denounced Li Hung Chang. He had many enemies and they all pounced down upon him. I was, you know, the foreign

counselor of the treaty commission, and was with Li Hung Chang at Tientsin at the time. We had concluded our work at Shimonoseki and everything was thought to be settled. Then the news came that the treaty might not be approved, and Li asked me to go to Peking to see about it. I urged him to go himself, but he would not, and so I was forced to consent.

"Now, in making the treaty, we had been careful to telegraph it, section by section, to the Emperor for his approval. This was given, and was reported to the Japanese, so that the Emperor himself had indorsed every provision of the treaty. When I met the officials at Peking I told them the treaty had long since gone beyond the hands of Li Hung Chang, and that, stipulation by stipulation, it had been ratified by the Emperor.



Gen. John W. Foster.

I told them it was now the Emperor's treaty, and that if they refused to abide by it the Emperor would lose face among the nations of the world. As a result they reconsidered their action, and shortly after I left made the ratification.

"In the meantime Li Hung Chang was waiting in agony at Tientsin, and when I arrived there Mr. Pethick, the Viceroy's secretary, met me and said that the old man, meaning the Viceroy, was anxious to see me. He told me of the ratification of the treaty, but said that I must not let Li Hung Chang know that I heard of it, as he was anxious to give me the news himself. I then went to the yamen, and Li came clear out to the gate to meet me. The tears ran down his face as he told me of the ratification."

"The making of that treaty must have been interesting. The Japanese had the upper hand, and they could demand what they pleased, could they not?"

"China's situation was such that she could do little more than submit," replied Gen. Foster. "But, nevertheless, there were certain bounds beyond which Japan could not go. Li Hung Chang's diary describes the meetings of the commission at Shimonoseki and among other things the despair of the Chinese commissioners when the first demands of Japan were presented to them. This story is a pathetic one. It tells how Li felt and among other things states 'that the face of Mr. Foster was ashen.' I do not remember any particular paleness of countenance, but I know that Prince Li and the other commissioners were in the depths of despair. Japan had demanded that China pay an indemnity of 300,000,000 taels, and also give large concessions of territory in Manchuria and elsewhere. There were other demands which were very offensive to China, but which we were afterward able to materially change. I was asked to prepare an answer to the demands of Japan, and to propose changes in the draft of the treaty. I did so and Li Hung Chang and I went carefully over the paper.

It was then submitted to the Japanese, after much discussion the most of the other things they included in the treaty of the war indemnity to 300,000,000 instead of 300,000,000 which had been demanded. The demand for the cession of Manchuria was also withdrawn, and together a treaty was arrived at which was much more in the favor of China."

"Did Li Hung Chang appreciate the treaty commission?"

"Yes," replied Gen. Foster. "He was despair at the beginning of the commission, but became more reconciled to the situation at the close. He seemed very anxious for my work in connection with the treaty, and told me that the Emperor, as his foreign adviser and counselor, applied that I had a great deal of influence at home and could not possibly harm the country. Li Hung Chang answered that he would give me a leave of absence of six months or long enough to do my business that I might possibly have some of the Emperor's money, and the Emperor supplied two Japanese trained female nurses. Li did not know what to do with the nurses at first, but he got to like them."

"Did Li Hung Chang think the shot was the result of a conspiracy?"

"He seemed to have that idea at first. When he came to Japan he had been warned by his friends that attempts would be made to assassinate him. The others of his party were panic-stricken, and thought it best for them to go out on the streets. I assured them that the Japanese government had nothing to do with the attempted assassination and urged that they make no change in their movements. Li was afraid that he might lose face among the Chinese. He told me that he had been shot by a miserable wretch, a man of no rank or standing, and that he was forever disgraced. He said that the Japanese had not respected him nor protected him, and that he should have remained at home. I insisted, however, that his wound would be regarded as a mark of honor and as a sign of the great respect he was rendering his Emperor. I told him that his sufferings were for the good of his country, and that the Japanese were so ashamed of the affair that they would be less exacting in their terms of peace. This talk seemed to quiet him. I knew I was right, and I believe that his wound was the most effective of all the blood shed on the Chinese side during the war. It gave Li and his people the sympathy of the world, and it put the Japanese in such a light that they moderated their treaty demands. In fact, before Li Hung Chang left, he became rather proud of having been shot. The wound healed quickly and he was soon well again."

"How did Li Hung Chang regard foreigners?"

"That can be easily seen by reading his diary," replied Gen. Foster. "In his earlier years he speaks of us as barbarians and foreign devils. He describes the missionaries as low fellows, and evidently believed in such traditions as those which represent them as killing Chinese babies and saving their eyes for photographic material. Later on his mind changed. He became connected with the ablest of the foreigners who went to China. He was closely associated with Gen. Gordon and Gen. Frederick Ward at the time of the Taiping rebellion."

"He was present at Ward's death, and he described how the tears came into his eyes when he saw that great general dying, so far away from his home and family. He had also to do with the investigation of the Yunnan outrages, in which the missionary hospitals and orphan refuge were burned. He had to investigate what the Christians had been doing there and punish the offenders. From that time on his opinion of Christianity rose, and he came to have a high respect for missionaries and missionary work. During his later years he ranked Christianity with Confucianism, and he once told me that if he had been born in America he would have been a Christian."

"How did the Viceroy act at the time of the shooting?"

"He showed quite as much mercy," replied Mr. Foster, "as Theodore Roosevelt did at the time of his attempted assassination last year. Li Hung Chang did not get out of his chair. He quietly sat in his blood, and then ordered them to carry him home to the Buddhist Temple, where he was living. When he reached there he stepped out of the chair and walked to his own rooms and gave himself into the hands of the surgeons. He took no anesthetic, and as they probed for the bullet they asked him if the pain was great. He told them not to mind that, but to go on with their work. The surgeons kept on working for some time, but were not able to find the bullet, and it remained in his head to the day of his death."

"In connection with the doctors, a curious incident then happened which showed the Chinese nature of Prince Li. He had the best of medical talent, and the best doctors of Japan were called in; nevertheless, he sent for a necromancer from Shanghai. This man, so one of his suite told me, was able to cause the bullet to melt within his face and come out as a vapor. Li could do this through incantations. Li Hung Chang was so impressed by the story that he called the man to come from Shanghai to Shimonoseki. He remained there several days and then left. Loh Feng and others of the commissioners reported that the man did not see Li, but there is little doubt in my mind but that he had a chance to make his experiment."

"How did the Japanese take the shooting?"

"They were very much chagrined. As soon as Princes Ito and Mutsu heard of it they came to Li Hung Chang and expressed their regret. The Emperor sent a message of condolence, and telegrams came in from all parts of Japan. The Empress sent banquets, which she made with her own hands, also that they would make the proper compensation for all losses. Li told His Excellency that I would oblige China, but that I had promised a little grandson, a boy of 7, that I would fish with him that summer and that His Excellency, who approved."

"The Empress Dowager,"

highly the relations between children and parents, would see that I could not break faith with the boy. The Emperor thereupon smiled and consented to my going. Upon coming back to the United States while on fishing one day, I caught a about four feet in length. It was as big as the boy, and I had him photographed and sent the picture back to the Viceroy."

Illustrated Weekly.

Carpenter.

...then submitted to the Japanese, and much discussion the most of my... things they included the... war indemnity to 200,000,000... of 200,000,000 which had been... ded. The demand for the... churia was also withdrawn, and... a treaty was arrived at which... more in the favor of China."

...Li Hung Chang appreciated the... China had gained a great deal through... treaty commission?"

"replied Gen. Foster. "He was... at the beginning of the negotiations... became more reconciled to the situation... close. He seemed very grateful... for my work in connection with the... and told me that the Emperor was... that I should stay in China and act... foreign adviser and counselor. I... that I had a great deal of business... and could not possibly leave. Li... Chang answered that his government... give me a leave of absence of several... or long enough to close up my... that I might possibly have, and... that they would make the proposition... attractive financially that it would... compensate me for all losses. I then... His Excellency that I would like to... China, but that I had promised my... grandson, a boy of 7, that I would... with him that summer and I knew... His Excellency, who appreciated...

...the relations between children and... would see that I could not possibly... with the boy. The Viceroy... on smiled and ceased to speak... coming back to the United States... but failing one day, I caught a... your feet in length. It was as tall... and I had him photographed half... fish, and sent the picture back to... boy."

Empress Dowager

...at Shimonoseki that the... Li Hung Chang occurred, was...

...A Japanese from the interior... imitate him. The man was a... might he could benefit the nation... its arch enemy, Prince Li. The... occurred when Li Hung Chang... coming from one of the meetings... commission. He was riding in a... air through a narrow street, which... ded with people. The man fired... bullet struck him about as high be... left eye, going so far in that it was... ble to extract it."

...showed quite as much nerve" as... Foster, "as Theodore Roosevelt... time of his attempted commu... year. Li Hung Chang did not get... chair. He quietly asked one of... for a handkerchief to stop the... then ordered them to carry him... to the Buddhist Temple, where he... s. When he reached there he... of the chair and waited...

...to his own rooms and gave himself... the hands of the surgeons. He took... and as they probed for the... and he did not mind that, but to go... with their work. The surgeons kept on... for some time, but were not able... the bullet, and it remained in his... to the day of his death.

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...Li Hung Chang think the shot was... of a conspiracy?"

...to have that idea at first... he came to Japan he had been... by his friends that attempts would... to assassinate him. The others of... were peace-stricken, and thought... for them to go out on the streets... that the Japanese govern... and urged that they make no... to their movements. Li was afraid... might lose face among the Chinese... that he had been shot by a mis... man of no rank or stand... that he was forever disgraced. He... the Japanese had not respected... protected him, and that he should... at home. I insisted, how... in would be regarded as... and as a sign of the great... rendering his Emperor. I... his sufferings were for the... country, and that the Japanese... of the affair that they... in court in their terms of... the talk seemed to quiet him. I... right, and I believe that his... the most effective of all the... to the Chinese side during the... Li and his people the sym... of the world, and it put the Japanese... light that they moderated their... demands. In fact, before Li Hung... to become rather proud of hav... that. The wound healed quickly... was well again."

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...was present at Ward's death, and he... how the tears came into his eyes... that great general dying, so... from his home and family. He... to do with the investigation of the... mission, in which the missionary... and arian refuge were burned... to investigate what the Christians... been doing there and punish the... from that time on his opinion... mission, and he came to have... with missionaries and mission... During his later years he ranked... with Confucianism, and he... that if he had been born in... he would have been a Christian.

...but that as he was born in China he was a... follower of Confucius. He put the two reli... on a par as systems of morality and... ethics.

..."When Li was shot at Shimonoseki," the... general continued, "among the letters of re... sent in was one from some Japanese... Christians at Nagoya. They wrote that... they had been holding meetings and pray... for his recovery in order that he might... carry out the great work in the world for... which the Lord had destined him. This let... produced a deep impression upon Li... Hung Chang's mind, and in reply he wrote... thanking them, and saying that he had no... doubt but that their prayers had materially... forwarded his recovery."

..."I here asked Gen. Foster as to whether... he thought China would eventually become... Christian."

He replied: "All I can say as to that is... that a great Christian movement is now go... ing on in China. Many of the highest of... cials of the new republic are Christians. This is so of Sun Yat Sen and many others. You have seen how Yuan Shi Kai has recent... ly asked for the prayers of the Christian... world for China. I have just received a let... ter from Mr. Brockman, who is at the head... of the Y.M.C.A. in that country. He tells... me that enormous meetings are being held... in Peking, Shanghai, Mukden and other... large centers. The people are coming by... the thousands to hear the preaching, and... there are thousands of converts."

(Copyright, 1912, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Sea Longing.

A thousand miles beyond this sun-steeped... wall
Somewhere the waves creep cool along... the sand,
The ebbing tide forsakes the listless land... With the old murmur, long and musical;
The windy waves mount up and curve and... fall,
And round the rocks the foam blows up... like snow—
Though I am inland far, I hear and know,
For I was born the sea's eternal thrall.
I would that I were there, and over me... The cold insistence of the tide would roll,
Quenching this burning thing men call... the soul;
Then with the ebbing I should drift and be... Less than the smallest shell that stars the... shoal,
Less than the seagulls calling to the sea.
—[Sara Teasdale, in Smart Set.

Trouble-Proof.

Never rains where Jim is—
"People kickin', whinin';
He goes round insistin':
"Sun is ALMOST shinin'!"

Never's hot where Jim is—
When the town is sweatin';
He jes' sets and answers:
"Well, I ain't a-frettin'!"

Never's cold where Jim is—
None of US misdoubt it,
Seem'n' we're nigh frozen!
HE 'ain't THOUGHT about it!"

Things that rile up others
Never seem to strike him!
"Trouble-proof," I call it—
Wisthat I was like him!"
—[Edwin L. Sabin, in Lippincott's.

The Rose and the Stone.

Here, in the tangle of a deserted field,
blooms a red rose;
It is a sort that one may find in old gar... dens.
Near it is a flat stone, half-embedded in the... earth.

Once there was a house there—
And a man—and a woman.
The man brought the stone for a doorstep;
The woman planted a rose by their... threshold.

The house is gone now—the spot is over... grown and forgotten.
And the woman is dead,
And the man is old and in a far country.
But the stone remains,
And the rose is still blooming.
—[Albert Bigelow Paine, in Lippincott's.

[London Bystander:] Customer: But is... he a good bird? I mean, I hope he doesn't... use dreadful language.

Dealer: "T's a saint, lady; sings 'ymns... beautiful. I 'ad some parrots wot used to... swear something awful, but, if you'll believe... me, this 'ere bird converted the lot.

To Blow Coal Through Pipes.

[New York Sun:] Hammersmith Bor... ough Council, London, which has a municip... al electricity undertaking and has to ar... range for the storage and delivery of large... quantities of coal, reports in favor of a... scheme to bring the coal from the wharf to... the electricity works by blowing it through a... pipe. To enable the coal to pass through... the pipe water would also have to be blown... through and the report declares that the... mixture of coal and water could be forced... through at a velocity of about seven feet... per second, about five miles an hour.

Upon delivery at the electricity works... the coal would be allowed to settle down in... the tanks, when the surplus water would... be drawn off and returned to the river. The... cost of the scheme is estimated at \$50,000.

Hope for the Bald.

[New York Sun:] Hope at last for the... bald-headed!

Paris cable tells of a distinguished Hun... garian physician who proposes to sew live... hairs on the desert spots and let them take... root there and grow. Learned hairologist... simply gets live wires, so to speak, and... threads them into scalp of patient by means... of minute gold hooks shaped like those used... in crochet work. Estimates that 400 indi... vidual hairs can be sewn in at a single sit... ting and that not more than fifty sittings... would be required to start vigorous under... growth on average pasturage ground for... flies.

It's now up to invincible American genius... to construct machine whereby elderly bald... person would merely insert his cranium in... aluminum case and have the entire 20,000... hairs riveted into his skull by electricity... in one sitting of a brief minute.

The Evasive Leprechaun.

[London Chronicle:] The story of the... boy who was exhibited throughout Scotland... as a genuine Irish leprechaun leads one to... ask what exactly a leprechaun is, for, of... course, each variety of fairy has its special... characteristics. The leprechaun is peculiar... to Ireland, and is in the form of a little... old man, by profession a maker of brogues. He is only discovered by the sound of the... hammering of his brogues, and anyone cap... turing him can induce him by threats to... reveal where his wealth is hidden. But no... one yet has laid hands on that wealth, for... if you take your eye off the leprechaun for... as much as a second he has the power of... vanishing, however tight you may hold him. And his ingenuity in making you glance... away is always successful.

Only once did that ingenuity fail, and... even then the treasure escaped unpihlaged. A... careful peasant, proof against all temp... tations, kept his eye on the little brogue... maker until the money was revealed in a... field of ragwort. But he had no bag. So... he tied his garter round the particular plant... under which the money was hid and went to... fetch one, only to find on his return that... every ragwort in the field was adorned with... a red garter.

English as Bell Lovers.

[London Chronicle:] To one sixteenth... century visitor at least the English seemed... to be a nation of bell lovers. This was Paul... Hentener, a German, who wrote of his travels... in this country during the reign of... Queen Elizabeth. "The English," he said, "excel... in dancing and music, for they are active... and lively, though of a thicker make... than the French. They are vastly fond of... great noises that fill the air, such as the... firing of cannon, drums and the ringing of... bells; so that in London it is common for a... number of them, that have got a glass in... their heads, to go into some belfry and... ring the bells for hours together for the... sake of exercise."

And though bell foundries are so few in... this country, we can lay claim to the oldest... association of bell ringers in Europe—the... "Ancient Society of College Youths." The... society was established in 1637, two of the... founders being Lord Brereton and Sir... Cliffe Clifton, and derived its title from the... vanished city church of St. Martin Vintry, on... College Hill, where the youths used to... practice. To the college youths was dedi... cated Stedman's "Tintinologia," the earliest... book on change ringing, which was pub... lished in 1667.

[Houston Post:] "Papa, what does being... disappointed in love mean?"

"Why, either marrying or being jilted by... the girl you are in love with."

"Column Forward!"

FRESH REPORTS OF PROGRESS IN THE ADVANCING SOUTHWEST.

In a city which adds to its population an... average of 10,000 to 12,000 new inhabitants... a month there can hardly be business stag... nation. The month of August in Los An... geles shows unusual building activity com... pared even with its own past. During the... first ten days of the month, one day showed... permits amounting to nearly \$900,000, the... next day nearly \$500,000, and a few days... after one day came with \$258,000. Should... this continue during the rest of the month... it would approach, if not surpass, the re... cord of the year.

Out on Boyle Heights, the National Pres... byterian Board of Home Missions is con... structing a girls' school at a cost of \$30,000.

A syndicate of oil men has bonded 10,000... acres in Glenn county to bore for oil.

Rice production upon the Sacramento... River is expected to run to 15,000,000 pounds... or more than 25 per cent. of the annual... consumption of the Coast.

Reports from Fullerton indicate an orange... crop for Orange county of 5000 carloads, and... that the walnut crop will be normal, running... to nearly 500 carloads.

Huntington Park is to have a new gram... mar school costing \$25,000.

Orange county is to have a new county... hospital near the city of Orange to cost... about \$42,000. The county recently paid... \$25,000 for a seventy-five-acre county farm.

At Imperial, in the county of the same... name, a big cotton gin is being erected to... take care of the crop from 2500 acres.

New River, a branch of the Colorado, is... being dammed just across the Mexican... boundary at a cost of \$35,000.

Holtville, Cal., is busy putting in a sewer... system, to cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

At a corner on Pico and Hill streets, Los... Angeles, two lots have been bought for im... provement purposes at a cost of \$225,000.

The movement of the business center of... Los Angeles southwesterly is indicated by a... ninety-nine-year lease at a total rental of... \$158,400 away down on the corner of Wash... ington and Hoover streets.

At Torrance, the Pacific Metal Products... Company has increased its capital stock... from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000.

Popular subscriptions to the harbor bonds... of Los Angeles in one week ran to \$107,000.

At Stockton the clearinghouse banks... have bid in high school bonds liberally. The... city is trying to raise \$85,000 for new... school conveniences.

The city of Elsinore is installing a sewer... system at a cost of \$20,000.

During the month of July, for the city of... Los Angeles, the number of building per... mits issued was 1337, at a cost of \$3,334,214. This brings the total number of permits for... the seven months of the current year to... 10,094, and the total cost to \$21,333,004.

The school authorities at Owensmouth, a... city not quite a year old, are asking for bids... for a grammar school to cost \$40,000.

Age and Content.

The red man, senior, sits upon
The bleachers at the park,
And sees his son, a baseball star,
A-making of his mark;
For there is not a league of "pros,"
Of bush or major size,
That sees no redskin bearing off
The yearly batting prize.

The red man, senior, takes a seat
And sees his children act
The while the movie film reels off
A play not based on fact:
With children dragging down the coin
On diamond and on stage,
Who envies not the warrior's lot,
His prosperous old age?

—[Denver Republican.

The Comandante's Daughters.

By Adolphe Danziger.

V.—PETRONELLA.

Diversidad, sirena del mundo!
Yo quiero que la rosa herbeja
Hermosa con la blanca
Y con la palida y con la tornosa!
[D'Annunzio, Traducción Andres de Montalban.]

THE interest Petronella, the old servant of Dona Ignacia, took in the young priest was not altogether that of a professor in the spiritual guide. Something infinitely deeper and of a date long prior to that of the young priest's arrival at the Mission of San Francisco lay behind Petronella's manifest affection for him. Avella himself was not conscious of more than what every ecclesiastic in those days deemed as a right and proper treatment of himself by the humble and other adherents of the church. If the old servant appeared to treat him at times with motherly regard, he took it as a natural manifestation of old age toward youth.

He did not know, and it would have surprised him greatly had he been told that close to the little porcelain shrine of the Virgin, hung a daguerreotype of a child that bore a strong resemblance to the clean-cut features of the young priest, and one versed in the lore of physiognomy would have traced a remote resemblance to the scarred, dried, and furrowed face of the old woman herself. Had any one turned the picture they would have seen, written in a delicate feminine hand, the words "A mi hermana, Petronella, Toledo, el 1 de Julio, 1780" (to my sister, Petronella, Toledo, July 1, 1780.)

Beyond the resemblance of the child to Ramon Avella, and beyond a remote trace of both to Petronella, there was certainly nothing more definite upon which to base a close relationship, nor were the Arguellos aware that such existed. But Petronella knew, and she cherished this knowledge as her most precious secret.

It was not quite obvious and would have surprised many why she made a secret of a matter of which, in the minds of the Spanish people of that time, she had every reason to be proud. However, such was the case, and no one, not even Ramon Avella, would have been the wiser had he been caloused by his calling to the sweet sentiments that are prompted by the passion for a woman.

When Avella left the Comandante's house he was like a man who had received a death blow. The distinguished courtesy with which Concepcion treated him showed quite clearly that she had not the least thought of his existence as a man.

He passed through the gate and for a moment stood behind the wall, undecided whether to go back to the Mission or down to the sea. Finally, he turned and walked slowly over the sand dunes to the black rocks, against which the waves broke with a swish and a roar. Behind one of the rocks was a cave—a sort of blow-hole made by nature, due probably to an earthquake. It was high and dry and so well covered by clumps of brush that it was not easy of detection from the land side, yet, when seated within, an excellent view was afforded of the broad expanse of the sea.

Into this cave the young cleric went and sat himself down upon a flat rock that served as a bench to a natural table formed of rock. It was evident that the cave had been used as a place of residence or meeting of some sort, for in one corner of the dome-shaped room there were fragments of charcoal logs, and here and there were to be seen leavings of crabs, lobsters, and several large turtle shells. It was also clear that Avella had visited the cave more than once, for, rising from his seat after a brief rest, he went to one of the recesses in the farthest corner of the cave, whence he soon emerged, book in hand, and sat himself down to read. He held the book close to his face, but his eyes wandered over it into the distance, where banks of clouds, separated into sections like marching battalions, rose upon the eastern horizon and were slowly weaving themselves into fantastic shapes.

"Virgin Santisima" (holiest Virgin), he murmured, and sighed deeply. "Do people dwell in those clouds yonder? Do they live and feel and suffer? Ah, me!" he said, looking dreamily into the distance.

Suddenly a shadow fell across the mouth of the cave. At sight of it he started, but before he could rise Petronella entered, and, with a low courtesy, remained at the entrance.



HE MADE THE SIGN OF THE CROSS OVER THE OLD WOMAN.

"Blessed be Jesus Christ," the priest said, and the tremor in his voice showed that he was not pleased at the intrusion of the old woman.

"In all eternity," she responded. "What wouldst thou here, Petronella?" Avella asked.

"Make confession," she answered, coming near and kissing the priest's hand.

"It were better that thou comest to the Mission; this place is not sanctified as a house of God," he said.

"It is best that I speak to thee here, for I have less to speak of myself than of thee," she rejoined.

"Of me?" cried the priest.

"Of thee and thine," she answered.

"How wouldst thou speak of mine? They are unknown to thee," the priest said with a sad smile.

"I knew thy mother," the priest sprang up.

"Thou!" he cried.

"I am a Toledana. Thy mother had a sister, who went away with the famous matador, Ramon Rodriguez, to Mexico. It was a sin, but she was young, beautiful and she had the hot blood of the Valencianos. Thy grandparents were from Valencia. To get his sister's forgiveness from God thy mother dedicated thee to the church. She loved her sister—ah, how she loved her! But the sacrifice was for naught. Thy aunt, Ramon Avella, was punished most cruelly. Ramon Rodriguez was killed in the arena. Ah, the cogida, the terrible cogida (gored to death by the bull). They said it was the worst that had ever happened in the arena in the city of Mexico. And she, Petronella, she adored him so that she sprang into the arena and drove her lover's sword into the heart of the beast. She was mad—mad; then she fell ill and finally misfortune drove her from bad to worse. She was ultimately taken care of by dear, good people. But thy mother's sacrifice, Ramon, was all for naught, and thou dost not belong to the

church. What thy mother did failed to bring peace to thee and now even less to me—thine own aunt—"

"Thou, Petronella!" cried the priest in amazement.

"Yes, I. Thou canst not imagine by looking at me now that I was once called the 'Rose of Toledo,' and when Ramon took me to Madrid how they craned their necks to catch a glimpse of me. One day we went to the Plaza de Toros (bull ring). Ramon, the prince of matadores, was with his colleagues in a great carriage, while I, in a separate carriage, with my hair full of beautiful roses, arranged by the best peinadora (hairdresser in Madrid, and my Manila shawl, for which Ramon paid two thousand duros (Spanish dollars) hung over my shoulders, with my duenna opposite me, and all the people staring. The King and his suite passed the Puerta del Sol, and His Majesty saluted me, at which the people cheered. Then, when I got into the stall and Ramon's colors and my Manila were spread over the balcony, I was greeted by a burst of cheers. Oh, it was beautiful, beautiful! And what has become of all that glory? Nothing! I was respected, too, because I was the honorable novia (fiancee) of the finest matador in the world. When thou wert two years old thy mother sent me thy picture—here it is—" and she handed the priest the little picture.

He held it in front of him and gazed at it thoughtfully. The old woman's narrative appeared to him like the outcropping of a disordered brain, but when he turned the picture and recognized his own mother's delicate handwriting he no longer doubted. But Petronella did not leave him much time for thought.

"With the picture came a letter," she continued. "Ah, what tears I shed over that letter! Thy mother was much younger than I, but she was wiser and better. She pleaded with me to return to Toledo until Ramon would make me his wife, but I could not live without the sunshine of his smile

or the passion of his kisses. I married my wife without the formality of a church. We had a house and many servants—love—ah, hijo mio (my child), the greatest blessing on earth."

"Hush!" the priest interrupted. "It was not love but sin, and any man who prays for thee."

"No, no, Ramon; love is sweet when the sun shines and the flowers bloom, and hot kisses seal the heart. And thou knowest, Ramon, my passionate ecstasy, and I know thou, too, lovest; that the day I kissed thy heart, and that day I said—aye, thou dost suffer—"

The young priest winced, his face ashen. He was powerless to utter a word. "I do not blame thee, I understand because thy mother gave thee the church, and now my heart aches for hijo de mi alma" (child of my soul), said, and the moisture in her eyes softened.

"I know what it is to suffer," he said. "I know what it is to be dearest in all the world and to be torn from the heart. All the earth can do for me to increase the suffering, cause I know I would not have thee suffer. Thou dost not belong to the church, thy dress ought to be that of a woman as thy forefathers were. The picture was called La Espada fuerte de la vida (the strong sword of Andalusian blood loves heroic people; thou art strong, and handsome. Thou dost not belong to the church; she will love thee, Ramon."

Ramon Avella held forth his hands.

"Hush, and may the Father be praised," he said, his voice choked with emotion. But Petronella did not heed him.

"The Saints would not forgive me to permit the only child of my mother to suffer. Thou dost not belong to the church, thy dress ought to be that of a woman as thy forefathers were. The picture was called La Espada fuerte de la vida (the strong sword of Andalusian blood loves heroic people; thou art strong, and handsome. Thou dost not belong to the church; she will love thee, Ramon."

As Petronella uttered the last words the priest took a step forward, and in the full light, he appeared the beautiful Saint. In his eyes was a calm, serene light of power, but though exceedingly pale, was composed on his lips hovered a soft smile of the generous and forgiving.

"Thou," he said, and he sounded so sweet and soothed that the woman bent her head in humility, not reproach with the old woman; for this the Lord will forgive even as I forgive thee. But I will my resolve is made to be true to my vow. I shall do penance for my committed by allowing my last earthly desire. Henceforth I am the monk. Of thee I beg to tell thou knowest, and to pray for me heart and devout soul, as I shall pray for thee." He made the sign of the cross over the old woman, then walked away.

Petronella threw herself on her knees, the tears streamed from her eyes, she rolled down her furrowed cheeks, and her lips murmured prayers for the man whose sun was already low in the West toward the Presidio.

VI.—THE LITTLE BIRD.

Mill pajeros creacione...
Con sus alas en caprichosa...
Y a la luz apacible de la luna...
Nadan tranquilos, o en el agua...

A WEEK before the Priest came to the bay of San Francisco, a small boat by a brisk southeasterly wind, toward the Bay of Monterey. The boat was a small, strongly-built vessel of about five tons, and on her stern was the name "Lella Byrd, Salem, Mass. She was piloted by the Stars and Stripes, and several smaller boats were following her.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

WROUGHT BY STORM.

"POJO!" The insult flung at the American hunter stopped him in his run toward the little doe that he had dropped in front of the manzanita to which he had been lured by a salt lick. On the hill above him drawn up in an attitude of defiance stood a man six feet in height, his short red mane, sprinkled with gray, tossed back from a sensitive, but thoroughly masculine face.

Don Alfredo, green with rage, made as if to spring at the man who had flung the insult; the measuring his own chances with the long gravelly slide, terminating in a rocky bed two hundred feet below, he restrained himself.

"May I ask," he said with studied politeness, "who so honors me with this gratuitous insult?"

"Pojo!" repeated the weather-stained mountaineer, descending to where the little doe lay in her last agonies. "Take your ill-humors game, and get out of my sight before I throw you down the mountain side. How dare you hunt like gentlemen? Here men hunt like gentlemen, not like butchers. Any fool can sit in a chair and shoot down the poor little things strayed into the open by a salt lick."

"Softly, Senor Caliente," said the Mexican, resting his gun against the tree, and reaching his small, shapely brown hand into his pocket. He deliberately selected a cigarette from its gold case, and lit it. "I pity to live with her."

"Well, what the—"

"This is a very beautiful region," Don Alfredo remarked pleasantly. "Yes—we have decided to buy a few odd acres up toward that tableland, in the shadow of that peak"—pointing—"some friends of mine and I. We are going to erect a clubhouse. Only gentlemen will be admitted to membership." And he surveyed the man before him with an insulting glance. "We shall range these mountains—we shall hunt in any way you please."

"You will!" shouted the other, livid with rage. "Don't forget there are laws in this country—laws and restrictions by which hunters must abide."

"A wealthy club of men usually finds the laws sufficiently elastic," retorted Don Alfredo coolly.

"Ho!" And the mountaineer began to speak rapidly, with his face close to the other's. "That is why you are in this region. You know it was for no good. You are never anywhere for any good—you and your 'gentlemen!' The word writhed with a sneer. "You with your Spanish blood, and they with the blood of dear California in their veins are equally a disgrace to her good, honest soil. In your hacienda near Point Loma—"

"Are you the man?"

"Yes, I am! It was sickening. Ten minutes was enough to make me refuse your hospitality. But you'll let our women alone, and you'll let our mountains alone. You hear me?"

"I'll buy your mountains, Senor Caliente," said the Don slowly, "and I'll marry one of your women."

"Pojo!" A dizzy moment, and the Don felt himself sliding, sliding, vainly clutching the tumbling rocks, and scant shrubbery. In the struggle the body of the doe had preceded him, and he lay panting on its body at the bottom of the gulch.

Robert Trent coolly continued on his way down the trail. It was eight miles to Cane's little bee ranch, where he had left his horse. The camp up above would be deserted for a few days, for the other boys were off hunting. But everything would be safe. The food was hidden from four-footed hunters, and the two-footed wayfarer, according to mountain ethics, is welcome to "feed" and rest in passing, and will leave the camp as safe and as orderly as he found it.

Robert was troubled. He must go into town and find out how much truth there was in Don Alfredo's words. And then there was something else drawing him toward the neck of lights scintillating below him as he drew closer to civilization—something that pulled his heart strings as an unusual number of small things pulled the thought of it. "O, my lady—her appear a man-of-war under the

"Well, you're a sight!" ejaculated Nelson, opening the door of his apartment in answer to Robert's vigorous knock.

A Man of the Mountains.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

BROUGHT BY STORM.

The insult flung at the American hunter stopped him in his tracks. He looked at the little doe that he had just been loved by a salt lick. On the mountain side, a man six feet in height, his hair and beard sprinkled with gray, tossed his head, a smile, but thoroughly masculine.

"No, no, Ramon; love is not a sweet when the sun shines and the bloom, and hot kisses seal his hand, and thou knowest, Ramon, the passionate ecstasy, and I know it, thou, too, lovest; that the lips of the kissed heart, and that the lips of the lover, thou dost suffer."

The young priest winced; his lips were white. He was powerless to utter a word. "I do not blame thee, I weep because thy mother gave thee to the church, and now my heart aches for the life of my alma" (child of my soul), said, and the moisture in her eyes, her mouth opened.

"I know what it is to suffer," she said. "I know what it is to know the nearest in all the world torn suddenly from the heart. All the devils come forth to increase the torture, and I know I would not have thee know thou lovest Concepcion."

The priest uttered a cry, and ran to the shadow of the cave, his hands over his face. Petronella, however, would not yield. "Win her, Ramon, win her. She is noble. I know her from childhood. Once Dona Ignacia took me from the land to live with her."

Ramon Avella held forth his hands. "Hush, and may the Saints forgive me," said, his voice choked with emotion. But Petronella did not heed his words. The Saints would not forgive him. He was the only child of my only sister. Thou dost not belong to the church. Thou ought to be that of a man, thy forefathers were. Thy grandfather called La Espada fuerte de Andalucia, a strong sword of Andalucia. One who loves heroic people; thou art strong, and handsome. Throw of the don the tunic; she will love thee, she loves thee, Ramon."

Petronella uttered the last words, took a step forward, and as he saw the full light, he appeared like one of the full light. In his eyes shone a serene light of peace; his face was exceedingly pale, was composed, his lips hovered a soft smile—the generous and forgiving.

"Tia" (aunt), he said, and he looked so sweet and soothing that the man bent her head in humility; "I reproach thee with the evil of love; for this the Lord will forgive me, as I forgive thee. But I will not resolve to be made to be true to my vow. I shall do penance for the sin committed by allowing my heart to be led by desire. Henceforth I am a free world. Of thee I beg to forget what thou knowest, and to pray for me with that devout soul, as I shall ever pray for thee." He made the sign of the cross, the old woman, then walked out of the cave.

Petronella threw herself on her knees, tears streamed from her eyes, and down her furrowed cheeks, while murmured prayers for forgiveness. She was already low in the West when from her knees and dragged her hand the Presidio.

VI.—THE LILA BYRD.

Will please acquire some...
On the way to the...
Nedra tranquillo, a...
—J. M.

WEEK before the Princess sailed to the bay of San Francisco, a ship came by a brisk southeaster and then to the Bay of Monterey. She was a built vessel of about five hundred tons, and on her stern was the American flag, the Stars and Stripes. Right in the middle of the ship, a small boat, with several smaller boats, as if to appear a man-of-war rather than a fishing boat.

CONTINUED ON PAGE NINETEEN

"Oh, shut up. Fix me a hot bath, and mix me a ricky. I'm all in, you big blub," was the friendly response.

"What's on your mind?" as Nelson, lumbering his huge bulk about, mixed the drinks over the kitchenette ice box. "Nothing short of a tragedy could lure you out of your mountain lair at this season of the year."

"Seen the little lady lately?" asked Robert, with studied indifference. "Ah—but that's the stuff, Nelson!"

"Had her out on the cycle this morning."

"Well—and happy, I suppose?"

"Never saw anything brighter and happier in my life. Say, you, concealed young ass," and Nelson clutched his shoulder, "you don't need to tell me how you feel about that girl. Here you've been going along month after month without saying anything to her, expecting her to take everything for granted, and—don't you know some other fellow'll most likely steal her from under your very nose? Oh, don't get hot, Senor Caliente. Punch my jaw if you want to—but we won't quarrel."

"What I'm down here to find out is what Gonzales is up to."

"How do you mean?" asked Nelson uneasily. "Oh—I know. The mountains. Have you met him?"

Robert threw his head back and laughed. "Yes. The last I saw of him was at the bottom of a gulch."

"Trent! You didn't—"

"No—I didn't kill him. I simply gave him a little excursion. I can see him crawling up that gravelly embankment with his deer on his back!" And Robert laughed again. "Plojo! Is it true, Nel, that the Chelsea Club has its eye on—my mountains?"

"Yes; a large slice of land in the region not far from your camp. They are going to build a lodge up there for the benefit of the sportsmen of the club. They—"

"Sportsmen!" said Robert bitterly. "They are no sportsmen. They belong in a slaughter-house. Traps and salt licks! How long will the game last in the mountains without a running chance for its preservation? Laws! The plojo was right. The laws won't amount to a row of pins against the wealth of the young 'bloods.' Why, early in summer I caught a scurvy young gentleman cornering a flock of mountain ewes with their young. He fired into them. I almost killed him for it. But what's the use? One man against a multitude. Already these scab hunters, full of dishonesty and dishonesty, are overrunning the mountains. A few mornings ago I crossed the canyon to get a glimpse of my yellow pine on the lip of the gulch. It stood out against the sky like a golden spear, shimmering in the morning sun. Then I saw a pretty estate preparing to amuse himself by shooting at a target pinned to the tree. Trees all about are dead and dying because of this vandalism. It's a d—d outrage. But this little Willie didn't shoot."

"You could have bought that mountain if you hadn't let your sisters—"

"They are women. I didn't want it—that way."

"Why don't you marry the Senorita? She could buy your mountain for you."

Robert was on his feet in a moment, with his watch in his hand.

"Oh, come, old man—of course you wouldn't. I take it back," placated Nelson hastily.

"Have they taken any steps as yet?" asked Robert.

"A thing is never clinched till it's in black and white."

"If I had any collateral I could get it at the bank."

"If that's all, you rummy, we'll put my houses up."

Robert stared at his friend a moment in astonishment, then turned hastily and looked down into the lighted street. "No, Nel—it wouldn't be right," he said huskily. "It would take too long for returns. Besides, I don't think it'd be enough."

"All right, Bert. The bath's ready, and your clothes are in the closet. . . . Good luck to you, boy," added Nelson, later when Robert, perfectly immaculately groomed, shook his hand in adios. "But take my advice—don't wait too long. The family even now is probably eating the Don's venison."

"Oh—Mr. Trent, we are delighted to see you again!" purred Senor del Norte's American wife, with unaccustomed cordiality.

"Do sit down and tell me all about your little outing. It must be sweet to sit around under the trees, and enjoy nature. So nice to be able to spend one's time so pleasantly. Most people have to work and accumulate."

Robert received the thrust grimly. He understood its intent. He had vowed many times never to see Dolcia again—he knew well her parents' ambitions. But Nel had suggested that they were eating the Don's venison. And he was helpless in the clutches of the wild animal jealousy that came over him.

"Don Alfredo—you know him of course? Immensely wealthy. Dolcia's out motoring with him this evening. He gets out into the real wilds. He had a terribly exciting time chasing a deer through the mountains. He finally followed it down the steep, sliding face of a precipice, and shot it as it was bounding away through the canyon. We had some of the venison for dinner this evening."

Robert rose to go, but the Senora continued her chatter, interjecting Don Alfredo's name every few words. A machine drew up below the terrace. Robert hurried through the garden, but stopped suddenly in the shadow of the palm grove. Dolcia and Don Alfredo were coming slowly up the winding path. Dolcia stopped suddenly where she might almost have heard Robert's heart beat.

"Don Alfredo," she was saying earnestly, "I don't want to marry. I couldn't say that I love you. You have been a good, kind friend—and of course I like you very, very much, but—"

"That is all I ask at present. And I will teach you the meaning of love. You may trust me. I have spoken to your mother and your father. Ah, Senorita Dolcia—sweetness itself indeed you are!" And Don Alfredo took her in his arms. She did not resist! She did not resist! These words hammered themselves into Robert's brain as he groped his way out of the garden, and down the main street. Something sacred in his soul had been violated. He thought of what he had seen at Don Alfredo's hacienda; and when he thought of Dolcia in the licentiate's arms hot lashes seemed to whip his brain.

"What the h— Bob, is it you?" Nelson sat up in bed sleepily.

"Yes—I'm going back to the mountains," responded Robert, packing his small grip hastily.

"Your teeth are chattering. Got a chill? Here—get some brandy. For God's sake, man, brace up." Nelson's bare feet struck the floor, and he thrust the brandy bottle into his friend's hands.

"Get out—I don't want it!" almost shouted Robert, pushing Nelson aside.

Nelson subsided on the edge of the bed helplessly. "I told you not to wait too long."

Robert flung himself out of the room without a word, and started on his way for the trail. He could not remember afterward the details of that trip. He knew every step of the way so well that he could have taken it blindfolded. What did stand out luridly was the thought of every moment he had spent with Dolcia—the books they had read together, the thoughts they had shared, the wonderful, eerie spirit of her, how she would listen breathlessly to his recounting of his experiences in the mountains; how large and dark her eyes were, how, upon one occasion, her sweetness had overcome him, and he had taken her in his arms, and touched her lips chastely with his own. No word had ever been spoken—he had tried to stay away after that, but—

When he reached the camp he found it still deserted. His comrades could not be far away. But he did not wish to see them tonight. He threw himself down in utter exhaustion, and fell into troubled sleep. When he awoke the afternoon sun was casting its rays along the trail. Someone was toiling upward—a small, lithe, feminine figure. His heart commenced to beat violently.

"I'm still dreaming—this is cruel—cruel!" he said aloud. Then he pulled himself up very straight, and watched Dolcia del Norte until she reached his side.

"What are you doing here, child?" he said sternly.

"Mr. Nelson told me about it all—you and your mountains. He told me all you had said about the gradual driving away and destruction of the game through trapping and

other dishonorable means—through wanton and useless killing, about the destruction of the trees, and the danger to human life through the thoughtlessness of unskilled, unconscientious and reckless hunters. He told me that you wish to prevent the Chelsea Club from securing land up here—that it is the very gate of the game region. He says you wish to buy it yourself."

The girl had been talking rapidly and nervously. Now she extended her hands to him. "I have not done much good in the world—perhaps because I'm young, and don't know how to go about it. I don't understand the mountains as you do, but I love them—yes, very, very much. And I want to loan you the money to buy this land. I trust you—I know you will do what is best. Don Alfredo—"

The spell of wonder that had been weaving itself about him was broken. He remembered now only the searing vision of Dolcia in Don Alfredo's arms. He pushed her little hands from him.

"You're very good. But I cannot accept your offer. You were mad to make the trip up here. There is nobody else about the camp. You must go at once." He took her arm gently but firmly, and they started down the trail. He guarded her little moccasined feet as well as he could. Over some rough places he carried her. He guided her to the bee ranch, bidding her remain for the night, knowing that she would find safe conveyance to the valley in the morning. She stood in the little porch looking at him in bewilderment.

"I have failed," she almost whispered. Then extending her arms she cried, "Don't go! I am afraid for you!" But he turned on his heel. And as he plunged into the thicket he heard her faintly calling his name.

He did not return to the camp. With his gun under his arm he struck the trail of a deer, and followed it—up and still up. The air, during the afternoon, had been almost stifling. The clouds were drifting in rapidly. Robert did not heed the warning. He knew what was coming, and he welcomed it. As he ascended steadily a yellowish glint touched the mists that were closing in, transforming the pine trees into strange, ghostly shapes. The intermittent thunder was becoming more constant. The atmosphere was palpitant with electricity. Robert was keenly sensible of it. Its prick seemed in some subtle way to relieve the crowded feeling about his heart. The trail was wallowed up—everything disappeared in the all-enveloping clouds. The wet of the dense mist penetrated to his skin. The lightning showed its teeth dangerously all about him. He realized that he must act quickly. Unbuckling his cartridge belt he emptied it quickly, and groping his way to a tree, stripped down a piece of bark, securing it on the ground over his ammunition with a boulder. Then he used the belt to strap his gun, muzzle downward, to the tree. The rain came down in sheets. Robert realized that his life was in peril.

With an abandon of joy in the wild, dangerous fling of the storm he descended through the thick, lightning-slashed grayness. The mountainman's instinct led him right, although he crossed and recrossed the swollen, rushing stream before he was able to strike the trail. Suddenly there was a crash, a shock, and a great form towered and swayed over him. It bore him to the earth, and he knew no more.

"Look out!" Robert shouted. "O, Dolcia—what are you doing here? You must go back—yes—at once!" He threw his arms out and clasped the girl. The vision of the storm-torn mountains, the giant trees swaying above him, gradually faded away, and his eyes rested on white adobe walls, and the white covers of his bed. But wonder of wonders—Dolcia was there! Her tears were dropping on his face.

"You mustn't do that, Dolcia—hush, hush, dear," he whispered gazing at her in fascinated wonder. "What does it all mean?"

"They found you after the storm. A tree had struck you in falling. I've arranged to buy the mountain—it's mine now, and—I'm yours—if you want me. No—no—don't speak. Everything shall be explained later. But—Oh, Robert, won't you take up your practice again? You know—mother and father—"

"I'll do anything—dear—for you." And he pressed her slim little hand to his lips.

By Richard Spillane.

IT IS reported officially that the American investments in Mexico aggregate \$1,057,770,000. More than 50,000 persons in the United States are shareholders in these enterprises. As against the American investments the English have interests aggregating \$321,202,800, the French \$143,416,000 and other foreign countries \$118,535,380.

In many industries, particularly railroads, mines, smelters, timber, factories, oil, rubber and insurance, the American capital employed in Mexico far exceeds that of the Mexicans.

No section of the United States has a monopoly of the investments in Mexican undertakings. New York, naturally, has the largest share, but Pittsburgh has a considerable interest. So has St. Louis, Kansas City, Boston, Columbus, Cincinnati, Duluth, Denver, San Antonio, San Francisco, Los Angeles and many other cities. The enterprises of the Americans take in the whole of the southern republic. They are scattered over Chihuahua, Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Jalisco, Michoacan, Hidalgo, Vera Cruz, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, Aguascalientes and Mexico State. In railroads alone the investment totals \$644,000,000. In mines and mining accessories they exceed \$253,000,000. In oil and rubber they aggregate \$30,000,000. In timber they amount to \$8,100,000. In factories of various sorts they amount to \$10,800,000. In general stores they represent \$4,380,000. In ranches and cattle they total \$11,350,000.

Some day, when there is peace and good will throughout the land, there will be a tremendous development in Mexico. Its mineral wealth has been one of its curses. The country has been called the treasure house of the world. It has produced one-third of the silver now in use by the people of the earth. From one small district the mines have yielded \$1,000,000,000 since the days of Cortez, and this by the use of crude methods of mining. In the first ten years of the present century the gold and silver production of the republic approximated \$600,000,000. Almost as rich as the deposits of gold are the beds of copper, but richer than gold and silver and copper combined is the agricultural wealth of the nation and this agricultural wealth is practically undeveloped.

Of mines, Mexico had 31,988 on which taxes were being paid at the time of the last report. There is hardly a mineral known that is not listed among the products. Of the American concerns the American Smelting and Refining Company and Phelps, Dodge & Co. stand at the head. To the Guggenheims, who control the American Smelting and Refining Company, credit is given for introducing modern smelting into Mexico. They have plants in various parts of the republic. One at Monterey is spread over 300 acres, has ten furnaces and a capacity of 460,000 tons a year. In addition the Guggenheims operate ten mines, five in the Sierra Mojada district in Chihuahua, four in the Santa Eulalia belt in the same State and one at Asientos. How much the American Smelting and Refining Company's interests represent is difficult to ascertain. The Guggenheims never give out information and the estimates of outsiders, which range from \$20,000,000 to \$55,000,000 are merely guesses.

The Moctezuma Copper Company, of which James Douglas is president and of which Phelps, Dodge & Co. have control, is one of the biggest properties in Mexico. It embraces thirty-eight mining claims in Sonora, is spread over miles of territory and when in full working order employs thousands of men. The story of this company serves to illustrate on how big a scale the Americans work. When Phelps, Dodge & Co. bought the Pilares mine in 1897 the nearest railroad was ninety miles away. The Moctezuma Company, which was organized to operate the mine, first put a lot of money in mules so it could haul equipment for a smelter. Then the Nacoazari Railroad was built. A concentrator was put up at the town of Nacoazari that cost a million dollars. Then, the old town was practically rebuilt by the company. Now in addition to the concentrator there is an electric plant of 68,000-horse-power. Nacoazari today is one of the model towns of Mexico. In place of the old adobe structures and the refuse

and disorder that formerly characterized it, excellent modern dwellings with all the conveniences of civilization have been built for the employees. There are clubrooms with libraries, shower baths, billiards, ballroom, etc. Near one of its other mines the company has built another town. To connect the two towns a railroad has been constructed. It handles approximately 500,000 tons of ore a year. The Mochizuma turns out about 20,000 tons of pure copper a year. At 15 cents a pound that means a business of \$6,000,000 annually.

Cleveland H. Dodge, the dominant man in the great firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., is less known to the public perhaps than any other of the influential powers in the mining world. He is publicity shy and dodges photographers as if they would bring on a plague. His wealth is enormous. In addition to his Mictesuma holdings, he has large interests in the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, is a director in the New York Life Insurance Company, the National City Bank, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Old Dominion Steamship Company and the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, and vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He is only a little past 50 years old.

While the Guggenheims and the Phelps-Dodge mines and smelters are the biggest in Mexico, there are multitudes of others. The San Toy Mining Company, a Pittsburgh concern, of which Donald B. Gillies is president, owns the Juarez, La Central, La Fortuna, Independence and Bustillo mines in the Santa Eulalia district of Chihuahua. This company is capitalized at \$7,000,000.

The Guajajuato Reduction and Mines Company, an Ohio concern in which Cleveland, Dayton, Cincinnati and Columbus people have investments, owns many properties in the rich Guajajuato field. It is capitalized at \$7,500,000. C. L. Kurz is president.

The Mexico Metallurgical Company, of which Robert S. Towne of New York is president, is a \$4,000,000 corporation. It owns or controls mining, transportation and land companies in the Sierra Mojada district and other sections of Mexico.

The Mines Company of America, of which W. B. Thompson is the head, owns a lot of properties, among them the Creston, the Colorado, the Delores, El Rayo and La Dure Mill and Mining Company. It has a capitalization of \$9,000,000 and is expected to rival the Phelps-Dodge and Guggenheims in output within ten years.

The Rio Plat Mining Company, of which H. W. Miller of New York is president, has various mines and a lot of timber land in the State of Chihuahua.

So has the Pacific Smelting and Mining Company, of which Melbert B. Cary is president and in which scores of residents of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland and Sacramento are interested.

The Greene-Canea Copper Company is a Duluth corporation. Thomas F. Cole is president. Its property in Cananea is immense. Probably no mining concern in Mexico has suffered more from the revolutionary troubles than this one. It is capitalised at \$60,000,000, but, as a general proposition, the capitalization of a mining company is larger than the amount actually invested.

The Batopilas Mining Company, of which Samuel Elliott is president, has eight mines near Batopilas, in the State of Chihuahua. It owns the town of Batopilas and 1823 acres of mining land. It has \$5,175,000 capital. In addition to the Batopilas properties it has mines in Sonora.

Within the last few years several powerful American companies have acquired possession of the most important of the old mines in the Guanajuato district. These mines have been worked for 350 years. The dump heaps contain fortunes in mineral. By introducing modern machinery and modern methods the American companies not only are able to work over these dumps, but also reopen many mines that were supposed to be worked out. Two of the big companies operating in this section are the Guanajuata Amalgamated Gold Company, of which W. R. Roney of New York is president. It has six mines and \$3,000,000 capital. The Guanajuata Consolidated Mining and Milling Company has thirteen mines which produce about 7500 tons of ore a month. The capitalization is \$5,000,000.

The Securities Corporation, Ltd., has a lot of properties at Guanajuata. So has the

Guanajuato Development Company. All the power used in the American operations at Guanajuata is electric.

The Masapil Copper Company has large mining interests near Saltillo, in the State of Coahuila, and the properties of the Predilecta Mining Company at Guanaceri in Durango are very large.

In the southern part of Mexico, hundreds of Americans have mines. In Oaxaca a syndicate made up of R. B. Dula, western manager of the American Tobacco Company at St. Louis; Paul Brown, another tobacco official; L. W. English, formerly in the tobacco manufacturing business in St. Louis; and Dr. Brown of Gatesville, Tex., have the famous Conejo Blanco or White Rabbit mine.

La Provencia mine is owned by A. I. Elsberg, E. A. Wiltsee and C. A. Hamilton of San Francisco, and is in charge of C. A. Hamilton, Jr., formerly of the University of California.

The San Carlos mine, of the Oaxaca Consolidated Mining Company, is owned by Illinois and Missouri Railroad officials. J. N. Bissell, formerly of the Atchison and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads, is resident director and manager.

The Zapoteca Mining Company, all the properties of which are in Oaxaca, is owned by people living in St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago. George T. Riddle, of the Riddle, Rehbein Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, is president, and Judge Filcroft of St. Louis, R. W. Morrison of the R. W. Morrison Construction Company, and E. M. Hubbard of the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis, are among the directors. The company has thirty-three claims.

The Cuautlemoc Mining Company in the same district, is a Pittsburgh enterprise. James McKay of the Iron City Chain Works of Pittsburgh is president. This company has twenty-one mining claims in the Taviche, San Jose and San Martin camps, and also owns the Carpintero and California King mines.

It would take pages to give a complete list of the mines of Mexico, but mines only make up a fair portion of the undertakings.

The grocery and other interests are large. In Mexico City the American Grocery Company has an imposing business. So has the Loubens Grocery Company and the American Drug Company. The largest general store in Mexico City is that of Mosler, Bowen & Cook, and the largest store in Guadalajara, in the State of Jalisco, is that of Juan H. Kipp. Mr. Kipp Latinized his name after being in Guadalajara a few years. Guadalajara, by the way, means Pearl of the West, and is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

Most of the hardware concerns of Mexico are in German hands. The banking is divided between British, German and French houses. Americans control the general supply trade.

Americans own nearly all the breweries and have plants in Mexico City, Toluca, Monterey, Orizaba, Chihuahua, Cuernavaca, Guadalajara and other cities. They own, too, a dozen shoe factories in Mexico City. They have established, also, under the name of Jabonera de Mexico at Torreon, the biggest soap factory in Mexico. This plant turns out mighty good soap.

Most of the railroads of Mexico are in one system, which is under national control. Nearly all the bonds of this national system are owned by Americans. Of the independent lines, one owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad, represents an investment of \$50,000,000. The troubles of the last few years have left the railroads in a sorry state. Destruction of bridges, the ripping up of track and the prostration of business have been disastrous to all the companies. Bankruptcy has threatened the National Railways and the Southern Pacific extension has been a steady drain on the parent company. In the merging of the lines that now make up the National System and in much of the financing of the Mexican government, four New York banking houses—Speyer & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Hallgarten & Co., have been the fiscal agents. Of these bankers, James Speyer has taken the leading part. It was through him that the bulk of the shares held by American investors in the properties merged, were exchanged for bonds. This looked like a good thing for the Americans, but the bonds of the National Railways have been at a frightful discount since the

revolutionary epidemic, "it is feared it will be a long time before holders get their money back. Inflation, debt scaling and a nation which may involve dismemberment of the system, are possibilities. If such changes are made, Sperry is in a large influence. He is German and was educated abroad. After he went into his father's bank in London on-the-Main as an apprentice, his apprenticeship expired. He went first to Paris and then to the United States of the house. From London he came to take charge of the New York branch of his father's business. Now he is in the big banking concerns and has become the center of the financial. For some years Sperry has been behind Collins F. Brown, the bankers behind Collins F. Brown.

The Mexican Telegraph Co. owned largely by the Morgan family. It has three cables from Mexico to Coahuila and \$25 million. The company owns an interest in the Central and South American Telegraph Co., owns one-third of a cable from New York and Colon, has two ships and \$5,000,000 capital.

The Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company is American owned. It has twenty-one exchanges and 1020 stations. The Mexican Tramways Company is British-American corporation. It is Pearson of New England is the chief concern. It developed the electric car system of Mexico City and its neighborhood, and operates 171 miles of track. It is capitalized at \$20,000,000. American property is the Mexican Electric Power Company, capital \$10,000,000. It has a hydro-electric plant at Mexico City. It supplies light and power to Mexico City and eight other towns and cities in the central district.

The Guanaajuato Power and Light Company, a \$5,000,000 corporation with headquarters in Colorado, furnishes light and power to the city of Guanaajuato and the surrounding mining section. Henry Hiltz is president. The largest oil interests in Mexico are owned by the English, but the Anglo-Petroleum Company, a Los Angeles concern, has developed an immense oil field at Ebanu, thirty-four miles west of Guanaajuato, which is destined to revolutionize the petroleum situation in the republic. The production is more than 600 barrels a day. Most of this is used by the local refineries in their incompressible and inconvertible Central division. Henry Hiltz, president of Los Angeles is president of the Anglo-Petroleum corporation. In addition, the Anglo-Petroleum company has large holdings in Mexico.

There are some furniture stores by Americans and a few more. Of iron foundries there are a few; most of them are small and they are largely devoted to the making of agricultural implements. The Lion and Steel Company has, perhaps the largest in Mexico, two furnaces capable of producing today, three thirty-five-ton open hearth furnaces and a small Bessemer. An important group of ten paper mills that controlled by Richard Healy thirty-five years has operated here in Mexico, principally in the northern section.

The International Rubber Company's immense holdings in Mexico, 2,000,000 acres of land and some 100,000 acres of rubber trees, are more, on a large part of which are planted. From this graphic can be made. The company's plant is a monster affair covering probably 100,000 acres and employing thousands of men. The company has \$30,000,000 capital. C. Potter of New York is president, former United States Senator Allen is stockholder.

Americans have done more to develop Mexico in a natural way to develop Mexico than any other country. The Mexicans. In a large part of the country, the natives still cling to primitive methods. They till the soil with the wooden plow and do little more than scratch the earth's surface. They have not yet discovered the possibilities of their own soil, and are particularly interested in tropical Mexico the growth of the plant is riotous. All that is preliminary to planting is to clear the land. In the tableland of the temperate zone

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

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Postal savings department at
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Americans and Their Investments in Old Mexico.

Mexico.

revolutionary epidemic struck Mexico and is feared it will be a long time before the holders get their money back. The situation, debt scaling and a readjustment of the system, are possibilities. In various changes are made, Speyer is likely to have a large influence. He is German by birth and educated abroad. After he left Germany he went into his father's bank at Frankfurt-am-Main as an apprentice. When his apprenticeship expired he was promoted to Paris and then to the London branch of the house. From London he came to New York to take charge of the New York branch of his father's business. Now he is the head of the big banking concern and New York has become the center of the firm's operations. For some years Speyer & Co. were the makers behind Collis P. Huntington. The Mexican Telephone Company is owned largely by the Morgans and the company has three cables from Mexico to the United States and 325 miles of land line. The company owns an interest in the Central and South American Telephone Company, owns one-third of a cable line between New York and Colon, has two cable companies and \$5,000,000 capital. The Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company is American owned. It has 1,000 exchanges and 1028 stations. The Mexican Tramways Company is an English-American corporation. Dr. E. H. Johnson of New England is the head of the concern. It developed the electric street car system of Mexico City and the surrounding neighborhood, and operates 171 miles of road, capitalized at \$20,000,000. Another property is the Mexican Light and Power Company, capital \$15,000,000. A hydro-electric plant at Nezaca is a wonder, supplies light and power to Mexico City and eight other towns and cities in the district.

The Guadalupe Power and Electric Company, a \$5,000,000 corporation chartered in Colorado, furnishes light and power to the city of Guadalupe and the surrounding section. Henry Hine is president. The largest oil interests in Mexico are controlled by the English, but the International Petroleum Company, a Los Angeles concern, has developed an important field in the north, thirty-four miles west of Mexico City, which is destined to revolutionize the petroleum situation in the republic. The production is more than 6000 barrels a day and of this is used by the National Petroleum Company in their locomotives on the Mexican Central divisions. Edward L. Doheny of Los Angeles is president of the company. In addition to oil, the company has large holdings in lead and silver. There are some furniture factories in Mexico, and a few score are controlled by Americans and a few score are controlled by iron foundries there are many of them are small and their products are largely devoted to the making of agricultural implements. The International Steel Company at Monterrey is the largest in Mexico. It is capable of producing three million three hundred and thirty-five tons open hearth steel and a small Bessemer mill. An important group of iron properties is controlled by Richard Hovey, who in the five years has operated blast furnaces in Mexico, principally in the Illinois

The International Rubber Company has large holdings in Mexico. It owns 900 acres of land and controls the rubber on a large part of which grows the guayule. From this guayule crude rubber is made. The company's plant at Toluca is a large affair covering probably 500,000 square feet. The company employs thousands of men. The company has \$20,000,000 capital. The company's office is in New York. The United States Senator Alben Barkley is a holder. Americans have done more in Mexico to develop Mexico than have any other nation. In a large part of the country natives still cling to primitive methods. They till the soil with an old-fashioned plow and do little more than scratch the earth's surface. They have not the facilities of their country or the money to be particularly interested. In tropical and subtropical Mexico the growth of agriculture is riotous. All that is necessary to planting is to clear the land and the tableland of the temperate zone.



Guadalupe. The mines in this city have been taken.



Casiana Wells



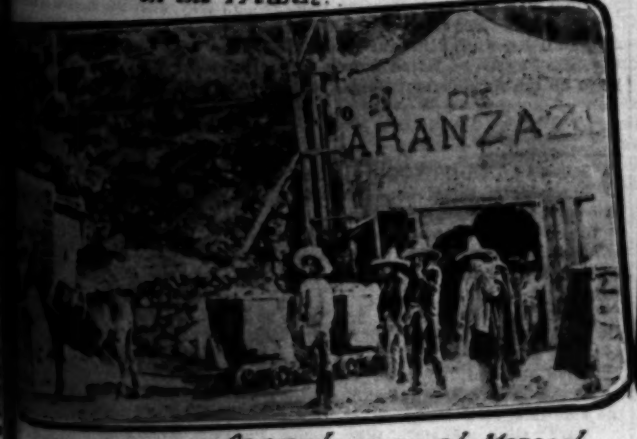
Cleveland H. Dodge



Meyer Guggenheim and his seven sons. Isaac, Daniel, Murry, Simon, William, Solomon. Meyer Guggenheim since died and Benjamin was lost on the Titanic.



James Speyer



Ancient mine at Mazapil



\$5,000,000 mills at Madera, Mexico

The delivery of monetary communication or in writing, will depend upon the reception American government situation.

The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Brauntton.

Gardens, Grounds,
Streets, Parks, Lakes

Illustrated Weekly.

"Home, S

Tropical Effects.

WE SHOULD STRIVE TO PROVE OUR POSSIBILITIES.

SOUTHERN California gardens should be made and maintained just as tropical in appearance as this semi-tropical climate will allow. Visitors and those who reside here but travel more or less elsewhere may see all the hardy plants they wish in the north or farther eastward. We have a climate noted the world over for its mildness and tolerance of tender and tropical plants, one rarely equalled in garden possibilities. Let us strive to the utmost to demonstrate this great and important fact. Let us live out of doors as much as we may, and have our gardens appear as constant with a fresh, green, tropical luxuriance at all seasons possible. Leave hardy plants to hardy climates, "we'll none of it."

Dwellers in this favored land too little know and still less appreciate the possibilities in the matter of gaining permanent tropical effects in the garden. Too many depend wholly upon palms for this, whereas all large foliage, all succulent foliage and succulent plants contribute heavily toward the effect desired. Bamboos of many species are especially good plants for massing, and we use all too few of them. There are several hardy species to be had in the local market that thrive in any part of California except the very coldest. We sadly overdo palm planting for we isolate each specimen as to make it appear a set piece and the whole produces a strained and unnatural effect. Palms should be in groups and thick plantations, of all sizes of one sort to a group, looking as though they grew so thick that one has to pull them up and throw the surplus over the fence. That's the way palms grow in their native habitat and under no other arrangement do they appear natural. The writer has so planted a few groups, some of them many years ago, and all still keep up a "wild" appearance. In some cases two or three small plants have even been planted in the same hole; others but two or three feet apart.

Unnatural Propagation.

HOW long may one propagate horticultural varieties of plants without deterioration? Carnations, chrysanthemums, and all herbaceous material deteriorates rapidly and stands, in its popularity, absolutely dependent upon close selection of the best material for propagation. The same is true of potatoes and vegetables of all classes. Selection will aid somewhat in keeping up to a standard but vegetative propagation has a limit, not only of usefulness, but of actual existence.

It is extremely doubtful if any sort of named horticultural plant varieties are now existent as a direct offspring from the original. Early Rose potatoes now in the market are the progeny of seedlings secured, in recent years, that appeared too much like the original Early Rose to merit a new name, and stock secured from widely distant sources of supply are quite at variance with each other in several characteristics. La France was the first rose of its class, being placed on the market in 1867. Where are the La France roses today? It finally became impossible to carry this, the world's most popular rose, any farther by the process of vegetative propagation. Plant breeders may obtain a new La France, even better than the original, but the one we have known for nearly half a century is gone, never to return. So it is with all plant life and yet puny man sometimes fancies he absolutely controls the forces of nature. It may as well be accepted as a truth, that vegetative propagation has a limit beyond which man is powerless to perpetuate from the original and his only recourse lies in renewal through the seeding process. This is a theory held by the writer, based upon many years of close observation.

California Globe Tulips.

OF CALOCHORTI we have many species and varieties, divided into several classes variously known as Mariposa Lilies; Mariposa, Star, Globe, or Butterfly Tulips. The extreme range is from British Columbia down to Mexico and from Western Nebraska to the Pacific Coast, being far more common in California than elsewhere.



CALIFORNIA GLOBE TULIPS.

They are of many colors, shades, forms and sizes, but of the class we illustrate there are but two species, one white and one yellow. The white one (*Calochortus albus*) is a native to Southern California and has been found in many local sections by the writer, the northern slope on the south side of La Canada Valley being a good field for them. A pure yellow species (*C. pulchellus*) inhabits Northern California. Both species are of unusual beauty.

Smoking-out of Gophers.

AN INQUIRY comes to this department, from a reader in Mexico, who wishes to know where he may procure a contrivance for the destruction of ground squirrels and gophers by means of a bellows pressure of poisonous smoke forced down in the holes and runs these little animals inhabit. Somewhere in California, memory suggests San Jose, there used to be manufactured such a contrivance. Anyone having knowledge of the same will favor two or more parties by sending in the address of the manufacturer. Our Mexican correspondent writes: "Digging, drowning and poisoning are equally ineffective in tropical lands." Nevertheless the writer feels quite certain that carbon bisulphide will reach them and prove of deadly efficacy.

Fall Flower Show.

THE Fall Flower Show of the Pasadena Horticultural Society will be held October 23, 24, 25, and the public may rest well assured that it will at least be the peer of any that has gone before. Based on experience gained from exhibitions of the past, the promoters aim to make each flower show better than any preceding one. Occasionally nature so asserts herself as to render it impossible to still further raise the standard of these exhibitions, but unless weather and other conditions are unfavorable each flower show is designed to surpass in attractions and interest any previously given. The organization promoting these semi-annual events is in itself sufficient assurance that the autumn show will exhibit the best of everything our phenomenal Southland produces.

Value of Hakeas.

IN SOUTHERN California there have been grown some eight or ten species of hakea, splendid evergreen shrubs from Australia. Though but two or three species are fairly well known to plant dealers, even these two or three are still rare. Why this should be is not at all clear for we have few shrubs of equal value for foliage mass. Only one, *Hakea laurina*, has what may be called a showy flower and this is sufficiently curious to be known as "Sea Urchin." The flower consists of a perfect ball of scarlet flowers with exserted yellow styles, making a bristly globe two to three inches in diameter, curious, but by no means devoid

of beauty. All species of hakeas have an attractive evergreen foliage that should entitle it to a place of favor in the best of gardens. The flower colors range from white to crimson.

Near Relative of Eucalypts.

AUSTRALIA sends us a shrub with the name *Leptospermum laevigatum* attached and because of the excellence of the former we are willing to recognize the latter. This shrub is a small-leaved evergreen ultimately attaining a height of ten feet and will thrive in almost any soil from Redlands down to the spray-kissed beach. It would seem to be unusually drought resistant, yet will grow in swamps somewhat saline. Being closely related to the eucalypts, it is covered in spring with a profusion of white blossoms closely resembling those of the more common species of Australian gums. This excellent shrub is not sufficiently used in the building of local landscape pictures.

A Curious Native Tree.

IN THE four Channel Islands known respectively as Santa Catalina, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and San Clemente, there grows a tree known as *Lythothamnium*, named in honor of an Angeleno, W. S. Lyon, now of Manila, P. I.

Aside from the fact of its being native to no part of the mainland, it is a tree of curious yet beautiful foliage, an ornamental of great value. There seems to be no doubt, from its fewness in number and its isolated habitat, that it belongs to a decadent insular race and in the near future will be a thing of the past unless the Federal government shall extend its paternal care and protection over some of the small groves now existent on these islands.

A Good Mexican Shrub.

CHOISYA TERNATE is the name of a very pretty shrub from Mexico not so very distantly related to the orange tree. Like members of the citrus family it is noted as a natural host plant for the pestiferous black scale and so is not everywhere popular. Its flowers somewhat resemble those of the orange but choisya blooms freely throughout a large part of the year, but its flowers are fragrant like those of the orange. In warm situations not far from the coast it seems to be at its best.

Of Ornamental and Economic Value.

THE Queensland Nut (*Macadamia terminalis*) is a beautiful tree from Australia, chiefly grown as an ornamental of merit yet one of rare economic value. The nuts are said to command \$2.50 a pound in the English markets, and the few nuts consumed by the writer were considered the superior of any nuts known to him. This tree has been but sparingly grown in California though we have a few trees of considerable age, some

of which have for many years borne crops of nuts. The largest tree at Montecito, in now dry or nearly so and still growing, though in a soil.

Study of Plants.

UPILS in the public schools be kept unimpaired to the old enough to take up the study. Nature study and school gardens provide a suitable and interesting which our future botanists may build. Still, the teacher of the school should not have this end in view when dealing with the young. It should rather seek to find the child of each child under his own skin, to follow along his own path though in connection with the broad field of common knowledge. In all such work the teacher is guided and encouraged, not in its requirements as a subject of nature study in large schools.

Climbing Lilies.

A CORRESPONDENT writes "climbing lilies" (Clematis) locally. Certainly they will give partial shade. Some have grown some at the Lyons and in a lath house; Prof. H. A. H. several years ago gave them to me; E. D. Storck at Los Angeles grows them in partial shade, friable soil, rather of a "fence" sector, free from frost, and thrive gloriously all over the state.

Tight Buds in Roses.

SEVERAL times each year come in of "tight buds" in roses that are hard and tight, do not open, and fall off. With the worse some years than in others, the cause is not clear. It is possible to obtain attractive buds and decorated china, or sheer Japanese at very trifling expense.

Darken Them Gray.



variety of your own hair, color, and texture, is the key to the secret of the hair. FREE SAMPLE of the hair cream, MRS. MATHIE HARRISON, 101 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

LOLA MONTE
CREAM
A hair cream of 3 months' standing.

Holmes Patent
DISAPPEARING
Call and see
Holmes Patent
Bed Room
Ground Floor, 212
618 South Main

FOR SUMMER TOURS.

York Tribune: The bottle of salts usually when traveling, yet some women wish to pack it with clothes in a bag for fear that the stopper will become loosened. The easiest solution of this difficulty rests in neat, little cases. These cases come in red, green or brown, to match the traveling bag or the other fixings. A bottle of the salts in a case of this type can be had for \$1.25. The case is so good for teaching science, something that should rather seek to find the child of each child under his own skin, to follow along his own path though in connection with the broad field of common knowledge. In all such work the teacher is guided and encouraged, not in its requirements as a subject of nature study in large schools.

Traveling Case. A traveling case of green suede case containing toilet requisites. The cases in green or brown, to match the traveling bag or the other fixings. A bottle of the salts in a case of this type can be had for \$1.25. The case is so good for teaching science, something that should rather seek to find the child of each child under his own skin, to follow along his own path though in connection with the broad field of common knowledge. In all such work the teacher is guided and encouraged, not in its requirements as a subject of nature study in large schools.

AFTERNOON TEA.

York Sun: An attractive feature in England is that they seize every opportunity to have their tea in the open air. Hostesses in this country follow the same plan to advantage. There has been a decided reaction in favor of china tea services. They are more attractive than silver, and the latter is kept in perfect condition there is the old tradition of not tea unless made in a china service. It is possible to obtain attractive bamboo and decorated china, or sheer Japanese at very trifling expense.

A variety of food is permissible for tea, but it should be of a very delicate as well as dainty and appetizing. Sandwiches must be small in size, and heavier than pate de foie gras used for filling. Cream cheese, spread on buttered toast, makes a delicious and waffles that may be served.

Butteries and rum cakes are served at large teas when chocolate are also served. Strawberries, with Devonshire cream, are served at lawn parties in ardent tea. Sandwiches and dainty sandwiches to serve when you can have tea in the garden is made with butter thin slices of white bread between them washed and dried masticum leaves and flower showing around the edge, and

cherry bounce is often served at tea. It faintly suggests the fashion of offering sherry or champagne to the afternoon caller.

THE LAUNDRY.

Color Ocean: A little soap on the boiler on washing day clothes a good color, and if you place into the starch it will be easier to the clothes. All the little things that are left over should be put into a little water. Place the jar in the sun and leave until the soap is dissolved. This is excellent for washing woolen things.

Woolen tramping has its problems in the summer hot enough without woolen too warm. A large baking tin, upside down over the iron, will heat quickly and to retain a low fire.

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stamina, or staying powers; also, as to whether he has mastered his environments or allowed them to master him. Hug Munsterberg places the high-water mark at 50 years; Dr. Wiley thinks a man's best work should be done after he is 60; while Dr. Osler claims that little original and valuable work is done after the age of 40. As for my own humble opinion, I am quite thoroughly convinced that a man does not reach his prime of intellectual strength and lucidity until he arrives at the half-way house—three score and ten.

Clairvoyance or Telepathy?

I GIVE, herewith, an illustration—the first experience of one of my pupils who never dreamed of the latent power possessed by her. In this illustration I shall leave it with you as an open question—clairvoyance or telepathy?

In one of my classes in San Antonio, Tex., a lady was very desirous of ascertaining whether she possessed clairvoyant power. She importuned so persistently that I was impressed that she was impelled in the matter, that her subjective mind contained information that she had not been able to receive objectively when in her normal condition. (No, true clairvoyance is not abnormal, but supernormal.) The subsequent developments proved the correctness of my impression. In order to give a practical demonstration to the class, I passed her into light hypnosis and we awaited developments. I made the suggestion that if she possessed any clairvoyant powers she could go anywhere she chose provided she held the desire with a quiescent concentration—not with intensity.

But a few moments elapsed ere she passed the border line between hypnosis and clairvoyance. She said: "Why, here I am back in my old home once more (Muscatine, Iowa.) Many changes have taken place and father has passed away since I was last here." There was a lull for a moment and then she said: "Oh, I see, I see." questioning her she said: "I see the papers, regarding the property, that father put away so carefully. He died without telling any of us about them and, thus far, a search for them has been without avail. This test was before a large class, seven of whom were ministers.

Suffice it to say, without going into details, in due time all her statements were verified. By just a word I called her back to her normal condition, when she, feeling that she had, indeed, been absent, said: "I am ready to come back." Please note this expression, as it has much to do with an important subject hereafter to be introduced.

What is Clairvoyance?

Let us reason together for a moment. Was this clairvoyance or telepathy? I think it plausible, possible and even probable, that ere the death of the father he had been in telepathic communication with his daughter. Neither being objectively conscious of the fact, the knowledge of the whereabouts of the missing papers lay dormant in the subjective mind of the daughter. We really should not say that it was not telepathy if it can be thus accounted for; nor should we deny the possibility of clairvoyance. If clairvoyance, then the subjective mind clearly perceived the changes that had taken place and the putting away of the papers. Of one thing we may be assured—she perceived without having much as a shadow of a doubt as to the accuracy of the perception.

A Word to the Wise.

A Word to the Wise.

THIS is a matter in which you should make haste slowly. It is much easier to awaken the subjective power than it is to control it. All is well so long as the subjective has control, but not so when the subjective gains supremacy beyond the power of the objective to say: "Thus far and no farther."

Not long ago, a well-known educator in California extended his investigations to the extent that he heard voices from "across the border." Believing them to be the voices of the departed he lost his mental poise, his reason abdicated her throne, and he ended his life's fitful dream by his own hand.

A Man's Best Years?

A Man's Best Years?

THAT depends. It depends, largely, what his youth was—the time for laying the foundation. It also depends upon the nature of his work and something of

Stretching a Point.

ONE meal a day, a hearty one, is enough to run the human machinery twenty-four hours. But two coaling stations are better than one—morning and evening or, as some prefer, noon and evening; however, I think the latter is not so good as the former—the division of time being in favor of the former plan.

One meal a day. Yes, but not such a meal as taken by a London physician who indulged not only to his heart's desire, but to his stomach's capacity. Here we have it. Every afternoon he proceeded to Dolly's Chophouse, in Paternoster Row, where after a few trifles to whet his appetite, such as a dozen or so oysters, soup and chicken, he attacked a large porterhouse steak, accompanied by a plentiful supply of potatoes, and washed down by a quart of strong ale. A glass of brandy to aid digestion, and he was ready to give his lectures, lasting several hours. Strange to what extreme some people will go, and still more strange what the human system will endure.

Leanness.

THIS is caused generally by lack of power in the digestive organs to digest and assimilate the fat-producing elements of food. First, you should restore digestion. To do this it is necessary to know the cause and then remove it. If you have been eating too hastily; or when tired, nervous and anxious over business cares; or eating wrong combination of foods; or eating too much; or masticating insufficiently; or, possibly, guilty of all of these, the remedy is—stop it. Take plenty of sleep—eight hours, if possible—take moderate exercise, drink an abundance of cold water—two glasses b

Why He Is Vigorous

[illegible]

Wholesome Advice

GOV. FORD of Massachusetts, in years, but he makes a prescription a good walk before going to work. She gets good air at every stop and some food and relaxing in the alcoholic figure; she also smokes of tobacco and especially cigars. Having attended to all this, she says: "Pray hard, for you, your health and strong arm, O Almighty God."

The Soul that Makes It

CARDINAL GIMONDI is usually to the attending physicians; make no mistake about that.

His remedies on an immaculate table, with full instructions on how they may be within reach of the sick in the bedside.

And, finally, his room is brought into it. Remove the furniture, the bed, the sitting opportunities.

He should not give the patient a comfortable cot onto which he may be moved easily, by placing the bed, when it becomes necessary.

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